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American Evacuee Ships Get Approval of Senate; Wickard Farm Nominee

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 19, 1940

In Washington: Senate Passes Evacuee Ship Bill

The Senate approved unanimously today legislation to permit American ships to remove child evacuees from war zones. The bill had already passed the House and now goes back to that body for action on minor Senate amendments. [Details: Page 2.]

Claude R. Wickard, Indiana farmer and Under Secretary of Agriculture, was nominated by President Roosevelt to succeed Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture. The Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee's resignation from the Cabinet is effective Sept. 5. [Details: Page 2.]

The Army transport American Legion bearing American refugees and others from Europe was said by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, to be taking the safest course that could be determined by the Navy and War Departments. [Details: Page 2.]

German "fifth column" methods are being described in four articles made public by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. The first article, written by Col. William J. Donovan and Edgar Mowrer, appears on Page 2.

The Civil Service Commission announced that nearly a half million natural and physical scientists and professional businessmen would be indexed in the national roster of scientific and specialized personnel being compiled by the Commission.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that national defense projects pushed construction contracts to the highest level in 10 years, during the first half of August.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced that additional loans, the latest being $75,000,000, had been authorized for the Rubber Reserve Company for the purchase of 180,000 tons of rubber, which will give the United States a reserve stock in excess of 400,000 tons.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved today a $5,008,169,277 appropriations bill providing funds for the beginning of construction on a "two-ocean" Navy and for equipping an Army of 1,200,000 men.

In New England: Baker Arbitration Agreed Upon

A 13-day strike affecting 800 employees of the 175-year-old Walter Baker & Co., Inc., chocolate plant at Dorchester, Mass., appeared to be virtually terminated today by an agreement to arbitrate a dispute over wages. [Details: Page 9.]

National Aviation Day was marked by the City of Boston with a program of speeches and music on the Common. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

A proposal for establishment of a million-dollar municipal power plant in Winthrop, Mass., was involved in litigation in Superior Court as the Town Selectmen planned to discuss it at a special meeting tonight. [Details: Page 9.]

President Considers Defense Board Personnel

Hyde Park, N. Y.—President Roosevelt initiated conversations with State, War, and Navy Department officials by telephone to get suggestions for naming American members to a joint Canadian-American Defense Board, which he hopes will be set up by Thursday. [Details: Page 1.]

German 'Messenger' Fined in Canal Zone

Balboa, Canal Zone (AP)—Dr. Emil Wolff, a German chemist, was fined $2,000 and given a suspended sentence of three months in the penitentiary today on a plea of guilty to acting as a foreign agent without registering as such, as required by law. Dr. Wolff admitted he had sailed from San Francisco with a trunk containing "diplomatic documents" from the German Consul in San Francisco to the Consul in Valparaiso, Chile.

Commissars to Rule French Industry

In France all industrial and commercial activity passed under Fascist-patterned Government control through a new law establishing commissars of industry. The decree does not affect the occupied area under Germany Army control. [Details: Page 4.]

In the Far East: U. S. Policing Postponed

United States Marines will postpone taking over parts of the British defense sector of the International Settlement in Shanghai until further negotiations between United States and Japanese authorities are carried out, under an agreement reached today.

British troops evacuated their sector of the International Settlement during the week end. In Tokyo the Japan Bar Association demanded that it be occupied by Japanese troops, despite negotiations for division of the zone with other powers.

France. Vichy dispatches to the Associated Press said, is negotiating directly with Japan over control of Indo-China. French officials were also said to have protested to China over attempts of Chinese troops to cross the French-Indo China frontier.

Bangkok dispatches said a "special good-will mission" from Thailand (Siam) to Japan will leave shortly by way of French Indo-China.

War Summary: British Bomb Nazis in France

British counter-attacks took air raids to the German-occupied French coast, particularly Boulogne, as well as to airdromes, munition factories, and oil plants in northwest France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany. [Details: Page 4.]

German losses, claimed by British, were 141 planes, as against 22 British, in a Sunday raid of about 600 planes over the south of England and the midlands.

Italian cities, including Milan, Turin, and Cuneo, were raided by the British air force, while Switzerland reported a British raid over the aircraft works at Friedrichshafen, Germany.

War in Somaliland shows British airmen attempting to hold back the Italian forward thrust. Italians stated that the British were taking to their ships.

Attack on Libya by British warships forced Italians to break up one of their concentrations near the Egyptian border. [Details: Page 1.]

Blockade of Britain by new German order makes uncertain the fate of the American refugee ship American Legion on way from Petsamo, Finland, to New York, since the course of the ship takes it through the newly delimited zone. [Details: Page 4.]

London (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill will make his first full public review of foreign affairs since he assumed office in a statement Tuesday before the House of Commons.

Chungking was bombed for the fifth time in three days in the most intense raid by Japanese warplanes since early June.

Bullitt Urges Full Aid to Britain

Philadelphia—Full aid to Britain as an immediate need of national defense lest the United States repeat the experience of France was urged by William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France, in an address which had previously been submitted to the State Department. [Details: Page 6.]

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Registration Gains; 'Disclosures' Coming

Both major political parties in Massachusetts today claimed better than usual response as their respective drives for registration of voters drew closer to the deadline, Aug. 28.

Republicans said they had set up registration committees in 240 of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns, accounting for 90 per cent of the voters. These committees have already begun a check on illegal registration, they said.

Democrats went further; they said they had established a committee in every city and town, and intimated that startling disclosures would be made within the next few days by their investigation of illegal registration.

A "State official" will make the report on registration, which Democratic officers said had undergone a comprehensive survey.

Willkie Gives Cue to Trend Of Campaign

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 19—Mr. Willkie has made his acceptance speech and stated his position. Where does this leave the campaign?

To answer that question requires a recapitulation of the speech, a summary of the candidate's platform personality, a consideration of the crowd's response and the national reaction and it must take in also in retrospect a little of the atmosphere of Elwood, the burning sky, the dusty roads, the immeasurable crowd and the grin on Candidate Willkie's face.

On the basis of that speech Mr. Willkie stands today as one of the most remarkable men who has ever run for the American presidency.

Like the crowd that heard it, the address was unique. It was a summary of Mr. Willkie's forthcoming addresses and what he will try to do if he is President.

In this respect it is comparable to the now famous Commonwealth Club speech of Mr. Roosevelt in 1932, which foreshadowed the New Deal. Mr. Willkie put on record in outline, his philosophy and his intentions.

Party Must Follow

These are unmistakably progressive. It is doubtful if the Republican Party at any other emergency, could have accepted so advanced a stand on social and economic problems. It is doubtful if all the conservative minorities in the Party are prepared to accept it now, but in this election they have nowhere else to go. Mr. Willkie went down the list of New Deal reforms seriatim and accepted them practically complete. In so doing, like Mr. Wallace's farm program which bore the brunt of Republican congressional criticism, but which Mr. Willkie previously stated he would keep intact until something better is found, the Republican candidate has taken the matter largely out of the campaign.

There could be no question of Mr. Willkie's courage and boldness; in fact, the address lifted the presidential campaign to a high level. For generations, down to 1932, American politicai speeches were customarily filled with stodgy platitudes and hackneyed conventionalities. Mr. Roosevelt did something to introduce a new style of address and many feel that Mr. Willkie has gone even further in candor and a simplicity of phrase which does not lose dignity even when it takes the vernacular. Such an achievement represents a mastery of literary style that will test Mr. Roosevelt's power to meet.

Vandenberg Not There

Mr. Willkie's candor was almost unprecedented. A majority of Republicans in Congress are believed to oppose the draft, but Mr. Willkie was fortnright in his utterance. It is rumored that the sudden decision of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan not to attend the Elwood ceremonies came from advance notice of Mr. Willkie's stand. Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio was on hand, another presidential candidate who, like Senator Vandenberg, has been fighting the Burke-Wadsworth bill in the Senate, but he found satisfaction in omission of the word "compulsory" in Mr. Willkie's conscription formula.

Mr. Willkie did not promise to balance the budget. Though his reference to New Deal spending was caustic, he accepted in general terms many of the New Deal features which have been excoriated by Republican leaders in the past.

A politician of lesser stature would have glossed over his recent switch from the opposing party. Mr. Willkie referred to it boldly; he described himself as "a liberal Democrat who changed his party affiliation because he found

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Text of Willkie acceptance speech: Page 14.

Rushville continues Willkie welcome: Page 3.

Tobin's WPA Loan Proposal Meets Delay

Before Council for approval, Shattuck seeks more time to study actual need.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's proposal to borrow $367,000 for the city's share in WPA projects struck a snag today at City Council meeting.

Analysis of the Mayor's figures on the necessity of this amount disclosed that his total was based on an anticipated 19,000 persons on the WPA pay roll, whereas the first six months of the year reached an average of only 16,000 persons and there are indications that 13,500 will be the high for the rest of the year.

Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, just before Council convened, indicated he would ask that the measure be referred to the Finance Committee before being given final approval.

Sought Approval

The order submitted by the Mayor was given a first reading two weeks ago by a vote of 20 to 0 and was scheduled for final approval today.

Councilor Shattuck sought more time to investigate the need for additional WPA appropriations. Although City Auditor Charles J. Fox reported bills for the paving services and Fire and Park Departments for which most of the money is intended are being held up for lack of funds, he indicated it would be possible to delay action.

Meanwhile, several questions regarding the proposed loans were being discussed in City Hall circles. It was pointed out that passage of the order would bring Boston's expenditures on WPA projects this year to approximately $250,000 more than last year's expenditures.

Fewer Now on WPA

However, there are only 13,000 persons on WPA in Boston now as compared with an average of 23,000 last year. It was also pointed out that in fixing the anticipated expenditures for WPA in 1940 at $1,419,000 in the budget, Mayor Tobin calculated an average of 19,000 on WPA for this year.

City Budget Commissioner Francis X. Lang sought to explain the Mayor's proposed budget today by stating, "The original appropriation was not expected to last all of the year because it was impossible to estimate all of the needs that far in advance." He pointed out further that though the number of men were reduced, the total cost did not drop. This was due, he said, to the fact that the Federal Government is no longer bearing costs for certain supplies as was its custom in the past.

U. S.-Canada Defense Linked As Step in Hemisphere Plan; British Gain in Air Warfare

International

Franklin D. Roosevelt — American Chief Executive

W. L. Mackenzie King — Canadian Prime Minister

Henry L. Stimson — United States Secretary of War

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum — Commander of Army Games

At their conference at Ogdensburg, N. Y., they laid the basis of an accord for full consultation of American and Canadian experts on every question affecting the safety of the two countries. Their meeting is regarded as a momentous turning point in the foreign policy of the United States.

Agreement reached on permanent board to weigh all questions of mutual interest.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Developments that seem destined to revolutionize the defense both of the United States and of the entire Western Hemisphere, and which carry a long step farther this Nation's relation to the war, were shaping up definitely here today.

Acting in the firm belief that the safety of the United States demands not only impregnable defenses at home but also the preservation of an independent Britain, the Administration is rewriting American foreign policy into an instrument of bold action.

Foremost among these developments is the announcement that the United States and Canada will immediately establish a joint board to study all phases of the air, land, and sea defense. The importance of this first step, which is expected to be soon followed by other, more concrete steps, is its formal recognition that American and Canadian defenses are virtually inseparable.

Accompanying the evolution of co-ordinated Canadian-American defense activities is the mounting determination of the Administration to conclude a deal with Great Britain, which may give the latter 50 or more overage destroyers it needs in return for permission for the United States to establish air and naval bases on British New World possessions.

Public Backs Warship Sale

Spurred by a realization that Britain's extremity is also that of the United States and by today's Gallup poll returns which show that between 61 and 62 per cent of Americans expressing an opinion favored the sale to Britain, the Administration is believed ready to turn over the destroyers.

While admitting that the action might rouse a storm among certain strongly "isolationist" sections of Congress, well-informed Administration officials point out that the acquisition by the United States of air and naval bases on British New World possessions would be of the utmost importance to American defense forces and that 50 or more overage destroyers would be a cheap price to pay for such a long-sought-for strengthening of national defense.

Evidence of this determination to extend destroyer aid to Britain is seen in yesterday's address by William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, in which he warned that Germany, if victorious over Britain, would launch an attack upon the ill-prepared United States and urged Americans to support the destroyer sale in letters or telegrams to their Senators and Representatives.

Bullitt Sees Grave Peril

Ambassador Bullitt, who had previously submitted his address to the State Department for approval, stated that "without the British Navy the Atlantic would give us no more protection than the Maginot Line gave France after the German troops had marched through Belgium."

"It is my conviction, drawn from my own experience and from the information in the hands of our Government in Washington, that the United States is in as great peril today as was France a year ago," the Ambassador continued. "And I believe that unless we act now, decisively, to meet the threat we shall be too late."

Mr. Bullitt, who spoke in Philadelphia under the auspices of the American Philosophical Society, pointed out that he had observed the Nazi war machine at close range and that it was formidably efficient but that German propaganda purposely spread stories of its breakdown and of the impossibility of its ever attacking the United States.

Change in Policy

In announcing the establishment of the joint board on defense, President Roosevelt said that its membership would include four or five members from each country, most of them from the services, and there they would make an immediate and comprehensive survey of all problems relating to the defense of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere.

In telephone conversations with heads of the State, War, and Navy Departments, President Roosevelt today ordered action on establishment of the joint board before Thursday of this week. The President expressed a hope that the American members will be able to meet with Canadian members early next week.

Text of Ambassador Bullitt's speech: Page 6.

U. S. warns Nazis against harming transport: Page 2.

British Unshaken by Nazi Air Raids

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—**The Ministry of Home Security today made all of Great Britain a defense area.**

A communiqué said that the order "enables any measures which might become urgently necessary through enemy landing by air or sea to be introduced without delay in any part of the country in which they are required."

Regional commissioners for England, Wales, and Scotland will have authority, "subject to control and directions of the Ministry of Home Security, to issue directons or orders required for the purposes of defense within their respective areas."

British air offensive centers on French coast: Page 4.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19—Germany no longer possesses the overwhelming air supremacy that paved the way for the Nazis' Blitzkrieg triumphs in Poland, the Low Countries, and France.

This is the visible significance of the British success in the air warfare of the past 10 days. It is becoming clearer each day to observers on the spot that England so far has been winning the battle for Britain, and winning it decisively though it is too soon to say conclusively. The outcome of the intensive attacks on London yesterday—when the Royal Air Force shot down 141 of an attacking force estimated at some 600 planes with the loss of only 22 British planes—was particularly revealing. Londoners have shown that, like the coastal population, they can "take it." Moreover, it is becoming clear that efforts to strike at the heart of England and the Empire are likely to prove prohibitively costly as well as strategically ineffective.

The importance of the R. A. F.'s achievements in the air battle now raging over England does not reside in figures alone—though these are certainly significant enough. In the 10 days or so since the mass air raids began, Aug. 8, the official count shows that 695 German planes have been brought down with loss of only 156 British fighters.

This is a ratio of over four to one. Furthermore, less than 100 British pilots have been lost, whereas the Germans are estimated to have lost about 1,500.

Even when the British bombers lost over Germany and German-

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Statement on Defense Plan

By the Associated Press

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 19

This is the text of the statement released by President Roosevelt on his conference on defense with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada:

The joint statement said:

"The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defense in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

"It has been agreed that a permanent joint board on defense shall be set up at once by the two countries.

"This permanent joint board on defense shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land, and air problems including personnel and material.

"It will consider in the broad sense the defense of the north half of the Western Hemisphere.

"The permanent joint board on defense will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly."

British War Office Reports Withdrawal in Somaliland

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—**The War Office announced tonight that the British had withdrawn from Somaliland.**

By the Associated Press

The British Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean reports that a British naval force under his command, consisting of battleships and cruisers, bombarded Bardia and Fort Capuzzo in Libya and other military objectives in the vicinity.

Fleet Arm Aircraft were used for spotting during the bombardment and reported that many salvos hit the target. Following these bombardments, the fleet was subjected to heavy bombing attacks by Italian aircraft. These caused no damage or casualties to the fleet.

At least two enemy bombers were seen to fall into the sea, shot down by the fighter escort provided by the Royal Air Force.

Later Cairo dispatches stated that Italian forces had withdrawn from Fort Capuzzo, near the Egyptian-Libyan frontier.

Describing the air fighting during the attack, a communiqué issued by the British Command said:

"The fleet was attacked by a formation of S79's (Italian bombers) which our fighters intercepted and dispersed.

"Then a larger force of S-79's attacked the fleet. Two were sent down in flames and a third was chased by a fighter until in the end it broke up in the air. Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm accounted for another S-79 which crashed into the sea in flames, and another was believed to have been destroyed. A further engagement by our fighters with the enemy resulted in another enemy bomber being shot down and one more that was not confirmed.

"Finally another S-79 was forced to land in the western desert and the plane was captured and its entire crew taken prisoner.

"We suffered no aircraft losses."

Though "not less than 300 rounds" were fired by the British, the Italians said, casualties consisted only of one soldier killed and 11 wounded, while in accompanying air battles seven and possibly nine British planes were downed as against three Italians.

The British said that the 25-minute bombardment seriously affected Italian plans for a campaign against Egypt.

By a Staff Artist

Where Britain Struck

Black arrows show the points of British attack on Italians in Libya by sea and land. The week-end sea attack forced the Italians to abandon Fort Capuzzo.

Dayton Honors Wright Brothers; Dedicates Shaft Before Orville

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—Today, appropriate because Aug. 19 is National Aviation Day, Dayton is dedicating a memorial to its two famous sons, Wilbur and Orville Wright.

On a spot to be known as "Wright Brothers Hill," where the "fathers of flight" found inspiration for the airplane, a tablet and shaft will be unveiled. Former Gov. James M. Cox, a close personal friend of Orville Wright, is to deliver the principal address. Orville Wright will be present, with two of his grandnieces unveiling the memorial.

The following verses are by a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor:

Orville Wright

(For his 69th anniversary)

Someone should say—
This was not what you had planned,
this motor-winged destructive bird
hawk-like hovering over the city's heart;
Someone should say—
This was for joy, for love of flight with birds,
the eagle's mastery, not his tearing beak,
for peace, for bearing men somewhat nearer
to drifting clouds, the heart's heaven.

And someone should say—
Even a bomber can be used
to stretch the heavens in a peaceful flight,
for joy, for love of flight with birds;

Someone should say—
The hand and not the ship;
who guides the bomber on its prey,
who gives the word, who maps the bomb's long arc?

Someone should say—
Not this man did,
nor ever will.

John Ritchey

Hitler 'Fifth Column' Tactics Are Bared by Secretary Knox

The following is the first of four articles made public by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at Washington as part of the national defense program.

Foreword

At my request, Colonel William J. Donovan went to London. In London, he was met by the veteran foreign correspondent Edgar Mowrer, who had just reached London following the French debacle.

These two men, on behalf of the United States, made the most thoroughgoing survey of German "fifth column" methods used in weakening resistance of possible enemies and undermining the morale of countries they proposed to attack.

The results of this careful study, made with every official source available to these two men, is to be found in the series of articles which follow. They are designed to make Americans fully conscious of methods used by the totalitarian powers so that, if or when such methods are used here, they will instantly be recognized for what they are and their effect nullified.

I regard defense against possible enemy propaganda as second only to defense against enemy armaments.

Frank Knox
Secretary of the Navy

By Col. William J. Donovan and Edgar Mowrer

Adolf Hitler's blitz-conquests of Poland, of Norway, of Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, and France are military masterpieces.

In all secrecy and with incredible speed the Nazi leader built up a unique military machine, beside which all other armies in the world were obsolete. Basing his organization upon experience acquired in Spain during the Civil War, Hitler placed at the head of his mobilized masses a modern "airplane plus tank" spearhead. The German masses were not particularly impressive. They did not need to be. It was the spearhead of 50,000 men that beat France.

To his superior striking power the Nazi leader added surprise and audacity. Equipping dive bombers with noise makers sounds childish, but against green troops it worked. By striking suddenly, fiercely and without regard for his own immediate losses, Hitler gained an initiative he never lost.

Yet no amount of genius would have accomplished what the Germans accomplished in so short a time without two other elements. These were the Germans abroad and sympathizers in the victim countries.

Everyone understands the role played by the Sudeten Germans in the destruction of Czechoslovakia. While claiming to be loyal citizens of the new state, an active minority of the Germans was really working for its destruction.

As in Czechoslovakia, so in Poland. There, a tiny minority, probably about a million in all, while claiming to be loyal to Warsaw, were preparing to stab Poland in the back. Directed by the German Gestapo, organized into political groups, the Deutsche Vereiningung and the Young German Party, the minority leaders found means of terrorizing or otherwise inducing practically all the Germans to become spies and agents. As industrialists, commercial travelers, waiters, barbers, taxi drivers, they wormed their way into Polish life. Some 10,000 were actually trained in special camps in Germany to be forerunners, agents and guides to the invading army columns. The Germans were more quickly informed of the Polish military movements than the Polish commanders.

Spies Terrorize Poles

On the eve of the war these specially coached Germans, acting under direct orders from Berlin, picked quarrels with Poles in order to create frontier and other "incidents." Other Germans diguised as Polish soldiers spread panic through the villages. Germans speaking Polish issued false instructions and orders to the people by wireless. Still others remained deep behind the lines and from there signalled objectives and instructions to German air men.

Germans have admitted that two weeks longer resistance by the Polish armies would have exhausted the German blitz units and made a long and exhaustive campaign necessary.

Practically no Germans lived in Norway. But if the Norwegians had been suspicious of all Germans, including German visitors, Norway might not be occupied today. Trondhjem, Bergan and Stavenger, with air fields whose possession later enabled the Germans to fight off the Allies, fell to attacks by German soldiers hidden in the holds of merchant ships anchored in the fjords or moored off the quayside.

Aroused Terror in Denmark

There is no evidence that the Germans in Denmark took any considerable part in the actual German conquest of that country. It is certain, however, that German agitators in Schlesvig, numerous German agents in Copenhagen disguised as newspapermen, businessmen and diplomats, by their constant threats and interference with the Danish Government, had produced a state of mind bordering on terror that contributed to drive any thought of real resistance from the Danish mind.

Germans hidden in barges seized the Moordyke Bridge in Holland, which enabled the German invaders to turn the Dutch defenses from the south. This was decisive. But 120,000 Germans resident in the little country comprise a considerable share of the Dutch armed forces and made conquest that much easier. The 120,000 occupied their leisure in propaganda and espionage for the Nazis.

Two hundred and fifty enjoyed extra-territorial privileges as members of the German Legation in the Hague alone, counting the officials in the various consulates. Fifty or a hundred so-called newspapermen spent most of their time wandering the country bent on strategic and economic research.

German servants nearly everywhere carefully amassed bits of conversation or copied private papers.

Shot Down Hosts

When Hitler finally struck, the 120,000 turned on their placid hosts and, where they could, shot them down.

Practically all produced red identification cards which procured them the respect and cooperation of the German officers. In Rotterdam, they utilized private wireless senders supplied by the Nazi Party. Everywhere they served as guides and advisers for parachutists and it was no fault of theirs that the Queen of Holland, the members of the Dutch Government and a selected list of patriotic Dutchmen were not all seized by air raiders and taken to Germany the first day of attack.

The 60,000 Germans living in Belgium do not seem to have taken any particular part in the treasonable failure to destroy the bridges over the Albert Canal, Belgium's first and chief line of defense, thanks to which both Belgium and Holland were doomed to easy conquest. There was no need for them. The thousands of dissatisfied Flemings of the Dinase (Dietsche Nationale Solidaristen) and the members of Leon Degrelle's Rexist Party saw to that.

But the 60,000, reinforced by the usual diplomatic, newspaper, artistic and business propaganda and espionage corps from Germany, played a powerful part in building up and financing these treasonable Belgian organizations, and in influencing important persons in a sense favorable to Germany.

And What of Leopold

The final astounding decision of King Leopold to surrender in full battle cannot be ascribed to purely Belgian influences.

Nor, in France, would the decision of Pétain, Weygand, Baudouin and Laval to lay down their arms and seek salvation in French submission to the Nazis have been possible without the long and tireless activity in that country of such German "intellectuals" as Friedrich Sieburg and Otto Abetz, recent Nazi appointee to the German Ambassadorship at Vichy.

There was no chance for the Germans in Great Britain to show their hand. In the first place Britain's island situation saved it from any surprise attack. And secondly, the British Secret Service had, for a long time, been fully aware of the dangers. In the first 24 hours of the war, some 400 German Nazi agents were put out of the way. The whole number of Hitler-Germans were then either expelled or arrested and a great number of the anti-Hitlerian German refugees as well—some say up to 90 per cent.

Portable Radio for Fire Fighters

Wide World

New York's Mayor Inspects New Equipment

Firemen Art Myerson and Sam Harmtuk of the New York Fire Department, who designed and built a portable radio transmitting and receiving set, demonstrate their new device to Fire Commissioner John J. McElligott and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. This two-way radio is expected to be of great assistance in maintaining communications at a big fire. The sets which are aluminum cased with collapsible antennae weigh about 15 pounds each.

United States Warns Nazis Against Harming Transport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—In an exchange of notes reminiscent of the days before the United States had entered the World War, the United States Government has just informed the German Government that it expects that the American Legion, an Army transport now carrying refugees from Petsamo, Finland, to this country, "will not suffer molestation by any action undertaken by the German armed forces."

The note was sent in response to an earlier communication from Berlin declaring that, inasmuch as the American Legion's course would take it through the zone of total blockade pronounced against Great Britain by Germany, the German Government would not be responsible for any harm that might come to the ship.

In refusing to accept this German thesis, the State Department pointed out that the German Government had been fully informed of the vessel's purpose, route, identity and sailing date as long ago as Aug. 9 and that the German Government, while not giving assurance of safe conduct for the vessel, had "explained that there was no occasion to give any such assurance with regard to the vessel as it was out of the question that German forces should stop the vessel or take any other measure against it."

"Stated briefly," the Department's note continued, "the German Government has on several occasions during the conversations about the voyage of the American Legion stated that the vessel in question as a public vessel of the United States, actually being a transport of the United States Army, needed no safe conduct from the German Government because safe conducts were reserved only for merchant vessels.

"The German Government having repeatedly made that statement and having stated also that they would notify their armed forces of the route on which it was informed the vessel would proceed and of the date of her departure from Petsamo and of the description of the vessel and having assured the Government of the United States that it had actually notified its armed forces of the description of the American Legion, and in continuing reliance upon the original statements of the German Government, the American Chargé d'Affaires is instructed to inform the German Government that, under the circumstances above related the Government of the United States expects that the vessel will not suffer molestation by any action undertaken by the German armed forces."

State Department officials are known to be very much concerned over the American Legion's safety, especially so since the Department's note indicates that Germany changed her attitude during the course of conversations, earlier assurances from Berlin having changed to statements that the German Government could not be responsible for anything that might happen to the vessel.

Although firm, the United States note is seen here as couched in terms unlikely to offend Germany and it is held that Germany would not willingly risk any further deterioration of American-German relations at this time by deliberately attacking the defenseless vessel.

The main danger to the ship, according to Department officials, might come from the mines which Germany has sown in the blockade zone. This apprehension is strengthened by a press release from the German Embassy here pointing out that Berlin "has issued today (Aug. 18) a press communiqué which lays further stress upon the danger of mines threatening the vessel on its contemplated course."

Among the nearly 900 persons said to be aboard the vessel, there are believed to be a number of members of American diplomatic families. Crown Princess Martha of Norway and her three children are understood to be on the American Legion.

President Selects Wickard For Wallace's Cabinet Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Claude R. Wickard, Indiana farmer, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to succeed Henry A. Wallace, the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, as Secretary of Agriculture.

Since last winter, Mr. Wickard has been Undersecretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Roosevelt also sent to the Senate the nomination of Paul H. Appleby of Maryland, to succeed Mr. Wickard as Undersecretary. Mr. Appleby has served as an Assistant to Mr. Wallace since he entered the Cabinet in 1933.

Mr. Wallace's resignation, effective Sept. 5, was announced in exchange of letters released today at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, said Mr. Wickard was promoted because of President Roosevelt's desire to have the Agriculture Department directed by someone from within its own organization.

Mr. Wickard is the operator of a large farm in Indiana which specializes in the production of corn and hogs.

Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that Secretary Wallace, one-time Republican and the son of a former Republican Secretary of Agriculture, had been assigned the job of devoting his "time and talents exclusively to an interpretation of your agricultural program to the American people."

Thus the burden of carrying other issues to the people apparently will fall on additional Cabinet officers and members of the Administration, since Mr. Roosevelt has insisted repeatedly that his concern over the defense program would leave him little time for purely political debate.

Wallace Is Freed

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt today accepted the resignation of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture, freeing his Vice-Presidential running mate to begin active campaigning for the New Deal on Sept. 5.

The Secretary had informed his Chief in a letter of resignation that he believed thoroughly in Mr. Roosevelt's "unique capacities to lead the American people in these troublous times when experience and wisdom are so essential." Therefore, he said, he approached the work of the campaign with eagerness.

In response, the President asserted:

"You and I are content to leave determination of the issues in the campaign this year to the calm judgment of the voters. Under our form of government there is no higher arbitrament than the bar of public opinion."

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Claude R. Wickard
Nominated for Secretary of Agriculture by President Roosevelt.

Senate Votes Ships to Carry Child Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — The Senate, by a voice vote, today approved the Glass amendment to the Neutrality Law permitting American ships to go through war zones to rescue European children.

After minor differences have been ironed out between the Senate and House versions of the bill, the measure will go to President Roosevelt for his signature.

The Senate interruped its consideration of the conscription bill to take hurred action in a race with German bombs. It was generally felt, however, that action had come too late to effect the rescue of the 50,000 British children, reported ready to come to the United States for the duration of the war.

Intensification of the German blockade of England, barring even neutral mercy ships from the British Isles, added to the belief here that the enabling legislation for American action has come too late.

"It is indeed tragic to realize that total war has descended on England and her surrounding waters, and an added poignancy is given the news when we realized that our boats are all but free to sail on the mercy errand of evacuating children from the war zone," Mrs. Harold T. Pulsifer, Co-Chairman of the American Women's Committee for Mercy Ships for European Children," declared today.

"Our committee, organized more than a month ago, with the primary purpose of furthering public expression in approval of amending the Neutrality Act for this humane purpose, feels that our boats are so near to being freed is however the important factor: With us, the principle of the thing is, perhaps, almost as important as whether our United States boats can actually and practically start on their mercy errand at once, or not.

"It is certain that we shall, most surely, in the end be able to contribute greatly in child-aid and child rescue, not only from the actual casualties of war today, but from its indirect effects, when our ships are freed."

Under the bill, American ships may enter belligerent waters to evacuate children under 16, provided their support has been guaranteed by American organizations or individuals. Belligerent powers must give the vessels guarantee of safe conduct before they will be allowed to bring the children to American shores.

Defense Joined By President To Job for Everyone

CHICAGO (AP)—In a letter to the American Security Conference, opening here, President Roosevelt said that "total defense of our shores, our homes, our institutions, cannot be complete until all Americans willing and able to work have a job and a decent standard of living."

The three-day conference was called by David Lasser to form a new national organization of unemployed and relief workers. Mr. Lasser, who is serving as chairman, resigned as head of the Workers Alliance, because he said it was dominated by Communists. The President's letter, made public by Mr. Lasser, said the proposal "to form a 100 per cent American movement of unemployed, WPA workers and other underprivileged, is legitimate and laudable.

"I have consistently maintained," the letter continues, "that those unemployed through no fault of their own or employed on works projects, have the same right to self organization possessed by other groups in the population. . . . Our democracy, threatened as it is today, needs the viewpoint of all sections of our population in order to solve our pressing economic and social problems."

Destroyers Train Two Reserve Units

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Nine Navy destroyers sailed down the Hudson River bound for South Atlantic waters on a two-week training cruise for Naval Reservists.

They will be joined at sea by four other destroyers from New Rochelle, N. Y. and New Haven, Conn. to form a cruise unit of 730 men and 60 officers of the First and Third Districts of the United States Naval Reserve.

An intensive program of battle formations, target practice and routine drill will be followed at sea.

This is the second cruise in a series of three for Reservists of the two districts. The third cruise will begin Sept. 7.

Check on Autoists Is Urged in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The highways of the State are rapidly being rid of defective motor vehicles since the passing of the compulsory inspection law in South Carolina. Why not follow up the good work by doing something about defective drivers? asks C. S. Patrick, Secretary of the South Carolina State Automobile Association.

"Drivers as well as their cars develop defects and should be reexamined at least every three years," he continues. In advocating the re-examination of all licensed operators, the motor organization official pointed out that this check-up was proposed solely as a means of ascertaining the fitness of the individual to operate a motor vehicle safely, and not as a revenue measure.

Apology by Rome Eases Greek-Italian Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Aug. 19—A marked increase in the general calmness here has resulted from Italy's apologies for the bombing of two Greek destroyers, particularly as this improvement is attributed to the calm determination with which the Government of Gen. John Metaxas faced the delicate situation.

But the calm attitude of Greece over recent incidents, it is emphasized, must not be taken to mean that it is prepared to capitulate to the demands of the Rome-Berlin Axis, which informed circles here are convinced lie behind Italy's outburst over the slaying of Daut Hoggia, an obscure Albanian figure. Strangely enough, to Italians this man has suddenly become "an Albanian patriot" while to the Greeks he is just "a veteran brigand."

Greece, it is declared here, is determined neither to make territorial concessions in Epirus and Corfu, as Italy is understood to demand, nor to renounce the British guarantee and join the Axis to satisfy German desires.

Greek coastal shipping services have continued their sailings uninterruptedly throughout this crisis and the Government has seen to it that newspapers have remained determined but dignified in the face of a strong Italian press barrage. Official spokesmen appear to have been too emphatic in stressing the anonymity of the attacker upon the Greek light cruiser Helle at a time when the general public here had little doubts regarding the nationality of the submarine which sunk the Helle in the harbor at Tinos.

But patience certainly helped to calm popular feeling which was indignant at the action committed in the atmosphere of a great religious feast. "The Greek seas," writes one newspaper, "never before have known a more perfidious act."

This attack upon the cruiser has, incidentally, served to rally the general population closer to the Government so that the regime commands greater unity than for a long time. Contributions to a fund for building a new cruiser to replace the Helle are coming from all quarters.

American Policy Affected By Accord With Canada

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—The destinies of Canada and the United States were interlocked more firmly today than ever before in their history by an agreement for permanent coordination of their defenses.

A joint board of defense will meet soon, in accordance with an understanding reached by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, for "immediate studies relating to sea, land, and air problems, including personnel and material."

The decision to set up a permanent board, made up primarily of four or five military experts from each country, was announced yesterday in a joint statement at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

There, on the international border, the President and the Prime Minister had met to discuss "mutual problems of defense" and the safety of their nations. There they made an agreement unique in the annals of American foreign policy.

In effect, it made neutral United States, for purposes of North American defense, an ally or a nation actively at war with Germany and Italy.

A Part of the Americas

The Chief Executive declared yesterday that Canadians are a part of the Americas the same as the people of the United States.

The understanding on continental defense took on extra significance from the fact that England, the only European nation still holding out against the powerful German-Italian war machine, is being subjected to destruction dropped from the skies by waves of bombing planes and is preparing for an invasion.

And the mention of personnel and material opened up an even wider field of conjecture on whether the two countries, through the joint board, would develop strategy for using men and armed might under a unified command in case Europe's war seemed likely to spread across the Atlantic.

Whether the agreement, reached in a private railway car overlooking the St. Lawrence River boundary between the United States and Canada, was broad enough to contemplate a definite military and defensive alliance was not disclosed.

Departure in Policy

In any event, it marked a departure in American foreign policy by knitting together, more tightly than ever before in this Nation's peacetime history, defensive bonds with a country at war.

A presidential aide said he thought that it was apparent from the announcement itself that no congressional action on the agreement was necessary.

If the agreement envisions American involvement should the totalitarian powers attempt to bring their conflict to the Dominion, it was nothing more than military men had expected. They have long contended that for the United States to be safe, it must see to it that Canada also is safe.

Nor did the agreement present Administration views in an entirely new light.

Two years ago, at the dedication of an international bridge at Kingston, Ont., President Roosevelt declared that the United States would not stand idly by if Canada were threatened by forces from overseas and at Ogdensburg he told reporters those words remained good.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. King, two old friends brought together again to consider the war's serious repercussions in North America, parted at the border town after long hours of discussion.

It was a conference devoid of the usually diplomatic formalities, but it was nevertheless a meeting which gave every appearance of leaving a permanent imprint on the history of North America.

Board to Be Permanent

Since the days of George Washington, the United States traditionally has shied away from "entangling alliances" with any nation, even when peace prevailed. The setting up of a joint defense board with Canada, an active participant in the European conflict, thus represented a novel step in American foreign policy, particularly since it will be a permanent board.

The President announced that conversations were going on with Great Britain over American acquisitions of sites for air and naval bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere. The particular objective of this diplomatic intercourse, he said, was strengthening the defenses of the Panama canal.

Both the President and Mr. King were silent, however, on this phase of continental defense.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and J. Pierrepont Moffatt, American Minister to Canada, participated in the discussions.

Prompt Action

OTTAWA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. McKenzie King is expected to take up immediately the selection of the four or five Canadian members of the joint American-Canadian defense council which he and President Roosevelt agreed upon at a week-end conference.

While representatives of the Army, Navy, and Air Services probably will be appointed, Canadians believed one or two members may be selected for their experience in administration and diplomacy.

The Prime Minister, after returning yesterday from the conference at Ogdensburg, N. Y., conferred at once with the Earl of Athlone, Canada's Governor-General. Afterward Mr. King telephoned several of his cabinet colleagues.

At Toronto, Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario termed the principle of joint defense "the most advanced international political gesture in the history of the North American Continent."

"There can be no halfway measures in preparation for the kind of invasion to which some of us on this continent may soon be subjected both from the Atlantic and the Pacific," he said.

Rubber Supplies

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The British Colonial Office announced today that "an additional agreement has been reached for the purchase by United States organizations through normal trade channels of further stocks of rubber."

A statement said the agreement had been reached "as a result of further negotiations between representatives of the United States Government and a representative appointed for the purpose by the International Rubber Regulations Committee."

Second War Loan Due Next Month, Canada Reveals

OTTAWA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Canada will issue a second war loan early next month, seeking $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley has announced.

The first loan of $200,000,000 was oversubscribed last January.

Holders of Dominion of Canada 4½ per cent bonds, maturing Sept. 1, will be given an opportunity of exchanging them for bonds of the new issue. This will be in addition to the total of $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 in new money expected to be raised.

The first war loan was issued when $200,000,000 was sought. The loan was oversubscribed and the Government accepted subscriptions for more than $300,000,000.

Terms of the new loan are expected to be announced Sept. 6, probably being followed by the opening of books for the loan Sept. 9.

Chicago Communists Sue in Ballot Issue

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Attorney General John E. Cassidy and 33 other city and county officials in the State have been sued for damages of $90,000 in Federal Court by nine persons who asked that the defendants be restrained from interfering with efforts to place the Communist Party on the Illinois ballot this coming fall.

The plaintiffs included Communist candidates for State offices and Ira Silbar, an attorney, who has been held in jail at Lewistown since July 22 on a charge of criminal syndicalism. Mr. Silbar and three companions were distributing Communist literature at the time of their arrest.

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European and U. S. Customs Differ on Care of Elderly

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the sixteenth article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The first time I visited a peasant house in Bulgaria I was conducted into a large guest room with a low bench running about three sides of it. After my companion and I had accepted an invitation to "Command," which really meant "Be seated," the very numerous family members also sat down.

In a moment an elderly, dignified man appeared and everybody got up. He came over to us, shook our hands, bade us welcome, wished us long life, and sat down. Then we all sat down again.

I whisperingly asked my companion and guide, "Who's that?"

"The father."

"What'd we all get up for?"

"To show filial respect. That's a peasant custom."

In peasant lands Abrahams are not neglected; in fact, they tend to dominate. Peasants honor their fathers and mothers.

I thought of that recently when I learned of the following incident in the office of the personnel manager of a very large industrial plant in Wisconsin.

The City Welfare Department had sent a query to the company to ask if a worker there was in a position to support his father who had just applied for relief. The manager called the worker in.

Son Refuses Aid

"Will, I hear your father has asked the City for help," said the manager.

"Maybe."

"But you're getting good wages, aren't you?"

"O, not so good, not even $200."

"Still, you could give him a little place in your house and take care of him, couldn't you?"

"No, I can't."

"I remember when your Dad worked night and day to look after you boys."

"Maybe so, but I can't look after him."

That was that. Will's father is now on relief.

Some time after this incident I was at the house of a college professor when his very aged father became a widower. The professor asked, "Shall I take him into my home with my noisy children, and with students constantly coming in and out?"

"No, that's not the best thing!" he decided.

So the father now lives pleasantly with another family and the professor shows him much love and care.

"I am sure that's the best arrangement," he says, though maybe he's trying to convince himself.

City-Country Contrast

These cases show the striking difference between a rural and urban society; what is natural for a peasant may not be natural for a professor.

Modern development has led to the formation of an entirely new type of family, which is small and inhabits a small dwelling. In America, both young couples and old couples want to live separately. Neither wishes to be bossed or to be a burden. Oldsters crave independence just as much as youngsters.

At a restaurant in Salt Lake City, I met a genial man about 63 years of age.

"Let's eat together," I suggested.

"Thanks," he replied, "I'd be glad to." So we did.

"Are you a tourist, too?" I asked.

"Yes, driving from Columbus, Ohio, to Los Angeles."

"Alone?"

"Yes, I'm alone in the world. I always planned to take this trip with my wife, but waited too long. I think of that now every time I see a beautiful sight."

"Going to stay long in California?"

"Yes, expect to settle there. I've got a little money and I guess I might as well live there as any place."

"With relatives?"

"Near relatives. I've got 'em in both States. I wonder if I'll get restless and keep driving back and forth."

Limited Companionship

I wonder, too. He doesn't want to bother anyone but wishes to be near some one.

Almost every day I meet such people. Among travelers, oldsters are very numerous. They refuse to be laid on the shelf. Many feel the time has at last come to find the fullness of life. America is a wonderful country for them.

I recently went from Washington, D. C., to Charlottesville, Va., with a former dairyman, 67 years of age, in his automobile. On parting, he said, "I shall drive through the East a while and then return to the Midwest."

Three married children offer this widowed father a home, but he doesn't seem to want to settle upon any of them. Apparently he wants to do some of the things now he has always dreamed of doing.

Not long ago, I came across a retired Y. M. C. A. secretary as he was driving from St. Petersburg, Florida, to Vermont. In a chat he said, "I wouldn't admit I was getting along in years and dreaded going down to Florida among those old people. But I found them wonderfully alert, active, and full of life; my association with them almost rejuvenated me."

In the train in which I traversed Utah were a man and woman not far from 60. After watching them a while, I found occasion to ask, "Are you from Minnesota?"

"No," they replied, "we're Swedes, as you guessed, but live in Seattle."

"Long?"

"Twenty years," said the man, "my wife works in the Social Welfare Department. We spend our spare time helping the old-age pension movement. I think every man and woman, rich and poor, should get a pension at 60. The check should come by mail, automatically, as in Sweden."

Townsendites Active

A much older couple sat two seats in front. The man was reading a paper about the Chicago Nominating Convention and I heard him say to his wife, "I guess we'll have to form a new party."

He was referring to the followers of Townsend. I had earlier seen a large group of elderly tourists in the Union Station at Kansas City. A young man was making them a speech and they were enthusiastically cheering. They wore special insignia on their caps and raised their arms in salutation. It made me shiver. I wondered if it was a "bund," so I asked and they said, "We're the California delegates of Townsendites, going to our national convention in St. Louis."

When the orator stopped, the group solemnly repeated an oath of fidelity.

Everywhere I see many signs of the Townsendites. One of their ardent crusaders told me, "In San Francisco we've lost ground, but in the country as a whole we're steadily gaining. We're bound to win. You can't let 9,000,000 old people starve in rich America."

He was fanatically in earnest. There are scores of thousands like him. Their particular panacea and some of their methods of activity seem to me unacceptable but the burning desire of older people for independent security seems to me right and good.

Pensions Everywhere

We have already given an answer to that question. Every State in the Union provides old-age pensions.

Practically every third person in California, 65 years of age or more, receives $32 monthly. In three years the number of such pensioners has tripled. In one county alone, there are 55,000. In Colorado, every second oldster gets $29; in Utah, 514 out of every 1,000 receive $21.06 each.

The relative number of older people is steadily increasing. At least half of them will eventually require sustenance from the State. In a rural society, most would remain in their own farm houses. But in our urban society we shall endeavor to let grandmother and grandfather live in modest little homes by themselves.

As our 40,000,000 gainfully employed daily plow our fertile fields, descend into wealth-laden mines, stand at treasure-making forges, or uncover secrets of well-being in magic-concealing laboratories, they can easily provide enough extra goods to furnish a modest, independent sustenance for parents who have ended their labors, closed their work-kits, and washed the grime from their hands.

Rushville Continues Willkie Welcome

Farmers come in and home town of nominee's wife has its turn to cheer and sing.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 19—News of national political importance combined with the final practice of the Rushville 100-piece high school band today to give Wendell Willkie's stay in this little home town of Mrs. Willkie an oddly folksy variegated character.

Mr. Willkie, who is staying quietly at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Cora Wilk, said that he was "waiting patiently" for an answer from President Roosevelt to the challenge to a face-to-face debate on national political issues. All day today and yesterday telegrams piled into the local telegraph agency congratulating him on his acceptance speech. The Rushville telegraph office normally shuts down Sundays, but it was kept open yesterday, and it has had plenty to do.

This was the day for Rush County's own welcome to the Presidential candidate, which accounts for the augmented high school band. Farmers stopped work and came in from near-by towns. The Citizens Nonpartisan Committee was composed of a farmer, a clothing store owner, the local hotel manager, a decorator, the local miller, the editor of the Rushville Republican, the manager of the local soft drink plant, and an interior decorator.

Family at Church

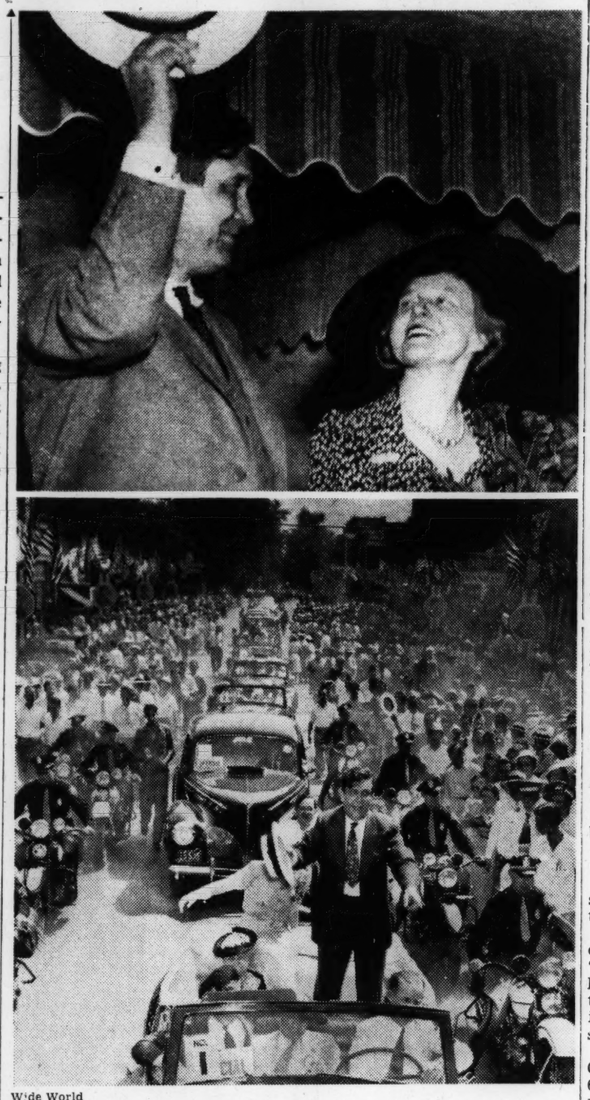
They all knew the Willkies.

In a good many ways it was like the service yesterday at the United Presbyterian Church at which the Willkies dropped in unexpectedly with their son and Miss Mary Sleeth, Mr. Willkie's farm manager. Mrs. Willkie's membership is in the First Presbyterian Church, but a "hot weather" recess has been taken there. The minister, the Rev. Frank E. Wiley, in charge of his first church, did not know until a few minutes beforehand who was to be in his audience. It was a sultry morning and Hale Pike, usher, hurried to the Gunn-Haydon hardware store, where he works, for a couple of electric fans which were set up, still retaining their price tags.

These majority details take the measure of Rushville and are the incidents of which life here is made. Word of Mr. Willkie's presence at church brought in a number of extra visitors and it was necessary to open the doors of the Sunday School to accommodate the congregation. The pastor invited visitors to remove their coats as the men of the congregation had already done. A male quartet composed of Ed Webber, factory worker; Ora Johnson Baugh, refrigerator service man; the pastor, and Willard Cox, who has a one-chair barber shop in his home, helped with the music. There also was a duet number by Mrs. Johnson Baugh and Miss Orma Jane Kirkpatrick.

Important as all these items were, they were accompanied also by certain political events. Mr. Willkie decided that his next formal speech will be at Coffeyville, Kan., where he was once the high school history professor. It will come in early September with the date not fixed. Mr. Willkie will remain here for a few more days. At the end of this week or next he may go to New York for a day or two, and possibly go to Maine for a rest and incidentally to help the Republicans out in their Sept. 9 election. He told reporters he might go through Boston en route but would not make a speech there on this trip. The candidate's plans are, in fact, fairly vague. A western trip is in sight, to the coast, and instead of going to Maine he may go to Minnesota.

Otherwise, little information is available. This morning Mr. Willkie took reporters on a proud tour of his five farms. He said that he and Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, had decided that Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire is the man to "polish off" Harold Ickes, after the latter makes his scheduled radio address tonight in reply to the Willkie acceptance speech.



Wide World

From the Meadows, Scent of New Mown Hay

Top: Wendell L. Willkie and Mrs. Willkie on the porch of Mrs. Willkie's home in Rushville, Indiana. Bottom: Mr. Willkie, Mrs. Willkie, Philip their son and Mrs. Cora Wilk, Mrs. Willkie's mother, are greeted in Elwood. Mrs. Willkie's face is partly obscured by Mr. Willkie's hat.

Elwood's Historic Hour:— Speech, Cheers, Pop—and Heat!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 19—There were white clouds in the blazing bowl of sky as Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech got under way here Saturday, but so sign of rain. The flags fluttered fitfully and occasionally an oblique gust got down into the roasting press section.

Acres of people stretched out under the trees or on the scorched sod, to the remote tents and concession stands at the rear.

3:28. Wendell Willkie is presented (wearing a coat) and an ovation starts, the prow of the speaker's stand juts into the crowd and Mr. Willkie revolves on it, right hand raised greeting all parts of the multitude. A bottle of pop is poured into a paper container and put at his elbow.

3:35. He has begun. He gets a cheer in his first paragraph. He wears a light blue suit. The amplifying system is excellent. The sun's glare is directly in his eyes.

It is so hot here at the press stand that the typewriter burns to the touch. The dust settles on it and must be blown off again and again. The temperature is 102 degrees.

3:40. The crowd listens with interest as he tells in simple terms the story of his father and mother. His voice occasionally fails and grows hoarse. Many in the multitude wear straw hats. Behind Mr. Willkie the dignitaries suffer slow torture.

3:45—Reporters are asking how big is the crowd, the United Press quotes Homer Capehart at 250,000. Others say 150,000. How can anyone tell? The crowd gives a great cheer as Mr. Willkie tells how he and his brothers volunteered in the World War. This writer feels the perspiration slowly trickling between his shoulder blades.

3:50. The speaker's comments on "peace" bring applause. The crowd on the whole does not give the same hearty cheers to generalizations as to his attacks on President Roosevelt. There is the silence of anticipation as he goes into the denunciation "he has secretly meddled in the affairs of Europe," then a cheer as he continues. He is having some trouble in reading his address. A bead of sweat gathers on his nose. His finger shakes skyward.

4:00. He promises to outdistance Hitler. The "I pass party" phrase doesn't get a hand. Reporters comment on it.

4:10. The sun is westering now behind that big maple tree. Maybe there will be a little shade. The tree trunk has white circles where lower boughs have been sawn off so the crowd may see. A clamor in the press stand breaks out at word that "Postal" has a couple of bottles of pop; at that instant it seems more important than the big cheer from the crowd as Mr. Willkie denounces the New Deal's "sixty billion dollar" expenditure.

4:20. The crowds stop the speech at Mr. Willkie's proposal for a face to face debate with President Roosevelt. One of the reporters has got a telephone message from a radio listening editor at home asking why there isn't more applause: He should hear that cheer, and it's too hot to cheer anyway.

4:25. Mr. Willkie accepts. His voice improves and gains resonance. He has memorized this part of his speech. But he stumbles, alas, on those mighty words of Winston Churchill—"I have nothing to offer you but blood, toil, tears and sweat."

4:27. His voice is strengthening at the end.

4:30. It's all over; the presidential debate of 1940 has begun. Elwood's day of glory is over.

Walter P. Chrysler Had Varied Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT NECK, N. Y., Aug. 19—Walter P. Chrysler, who passed on here yesterday, was a one-time locomotive wiper who became one of America's great automotive industrialists.

Mr. Chrysler's quest for success involved many jobs and many changes in salary. He sacrificed high-paying positions on several occasions to take others which he thought held greater possibilities for advancement. In later years, operating from his own 77-story skyscraper in mid-Manhattan and director of 25 plants in five States and three foreign countries, he still referred to himself as "a machinist."

Born in Wamego, Kan., Mr. Chrysler attended school in Ellis, Kan., where his family moved in 1878.

He was the son of a locomotive engineer—and his interest in his father's engine induced him to launch his own career as a railroad workman.

From this beginning, Mr. Chrysler's ambition and mechanical ability led him far afield. In 1908, with $4,300 in borrowed money and $700 of his own, he purchased an automobile just to take it apart and put it together again to learn its principles. He could not drive yet.

He took the machine apart and reassembled it 40 times. Four years later he left his managerial post with the American Locomotive Company at Pittsburgh to enter the automobile industry as Works Manager for the Buick Company at Flint, Mich.

This was a move from a $12,000 to a $6,000-a-year job but three years later he was getting $25,000.

Mr. Chrysler was made a first Vice-President of General Motors in 1919 and later was affiliated with the Willys-Overland and Maxwell Motor Corporations before founding the Chrysler Corporation in 1925.

He was a director of the Chrysler Corporation, the W. P. Chrysler Building Corporation, the General Foods Corporation, the Automobile Manufacturers Association, and the Madison Square Garden Corporation.

Freighter From Congo Arrives in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—The modern Belgian liner Leopoldville arrived after a furtive 19-day voyage from Matadi in the Belgian Congo during which her lights were doused at night to avoid seizure.

Although she had accommodations for 400 passengers, the American-built ship brought only 18.

Capt. Paul Biebuyek and his 199 officers and crew men said they had no plans after discharging a 2,400-ton cargo of copper, coffee and goat hides.

Stand Urged On Red Party By Nominees

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Rep. Martin Dies, here to continue hearings of his Congressional Committee on Unamerican Activities, said today he believed President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie should state "unequivocally whether they favor outlawing the Communist Party, the German-American Bund and other organizations linked directly to foreign governments."

He told interviewers he would spend the next few weeks on a national speaking tour of more than 100 appearances "in which I am going to ask the American people to require both parties and candidates to define their stand on the fifth column activity."

"I believe the American people want to know how their candidates stand," explained Mr. Dies.

Representative Dies asserted there were 675 "Germans and other foreign spies" in the San Francisco area, some of them in strategic industries and positions.

The Congressman said he expected Film Actor James Cagney and possibly Actor Franchot Tone, who were described as Communist sympathizers by John L. Leech, former Los Angeles County organizer, in testimony before the Los Angeles County grand jury, to appear before the Representatives here to answer the accusations.

James Cagney's brother and business manager, William Cagney, denied the actor ever had been a Communist.

Mr. Cagney, the Congressman said, probably will fly here from the East Tuesday.

Mr. Dies said the committee's concern in this area primarily was "with the hold the Communists have on shipping interests through the control of unions by insinuating members into union leadership."

He said a comprehensive West Coast investigation would require 60 days and $60,000 more for expenses, for which he planned to ask Congress.

Hawaiian Admits Vessel Sabotage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover announced Aug 17 that Keawe Kamakela, 35, a Hawaiian, had confessed in New York to putting sand in the engine bearing and oil of the West Notus at Port Gamble, Wash., last Sept. 27.

He was a crew member of the vessel at that time, Mr. Hoover said. The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said that Mr. Kamakela was seized on his arrival in New York on another ship Aug. 16 and would be arraigned there in preparation for removal to Seattle, Wash., for trial.

The attempted sabotage, the case of which was not given by the FBI, was traced to Mr. Kamakela, Mr. Hoover said, by laboratory tests which showed that sand found in the bearings was the same as that taken from beneath the Hawaiian's fingernails. Later, additional evidence linking Mr. Kamakela was developed, he added.

The sand was found in the engines before they were started and no damage done. Two barrels of sand were kept in the engine room for fire prevention purposes. Mr. Kamakela was employed on the West Notus.

Chicago Seeks to Smash Gang Control of Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Folks here have watched so many crime "clean-up" campaigns without effect that periodic stirrings of this sort are likely to be discounted as political maneuvers merely to satisfy public clamor for action. There has just been launched here, though, a new kind of attack, under such auspices as to ring a note of sincerity and give promise of some far-reaching results. It is directed at gangster control of labor unions. And although it operates through the city administration of Mayor Edward J. Kelly, and his police department, and with the co-operation of the Chicago Association of Commerce and other groups, looming significantly behind it is the very practical, non-political Chicago Crime Association.

Observers haven't overlooked the fact that an election is approaching and recall particularly what the Republican Presidential nominee, Wendell L. Willkie, has said about the big-city machines—mentioning Chicago, along with Kansas City, New York and Jersey City—machines on which the Democrats depend for much of their voting strength.

"Is Chicago cleaning up for the campaign?" they ask. Some even suggest that orders for a brushing up have come from Washington.

Commission Respected

But it's more than that, those on the inside insist. The Crime Commission, though it has been criticized for its realistic policy of cooperating closely with the politicians, has universal respect. It has but one aim, to get rid of the leaders of organized gangs responsible for the violence which has been so marked here, even since repeal of prohibition.

The recent passing of Michael Carrozzo, powerful union leader, set off the fuse for the current explosion. Mr. Carrozzo, Italian immigrant, was President of the International Union of Pavers and Road Builders, but influential in the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' District Council, and through it ruled with an iron hand, the police say, about 23 affiliated unions, including the street sweepers.

Shortly before his death Mr. Carrozzo walked into the United States Courthouse and planked down $277,251 in bonds to lift a lien of $241,000 placed against him by the Government on an income tax evasion claim for 1937 and 1938. He owned a costly home in Long Beach, Ind., and a fine estate near Hobart. His income from union connections was roughly and unofficially estimated at "millions."

Vast Labor Empire

Mr. Carrozzo's first real clash with the law was his indictment in connection with the United States Attorney General's anti-trust campaign. Leo F. Tierney, special assistant United States Attorney General, says his investigation here showed that Mr. Carrozzo was "absolute ruler" over 15,000 workers.

In any event it was expected that other known racketeers more or less in the background, including Frank Nitti and Danny Stanton, one-time Capone associates, were waiting to jump in to grab these rich union plums, to go with others they already hold.

Representatives of the Crime Commission, Association of Commerce, Illinois Manufacturers Association and Employers Association met in Mayor Kelly's office, where also sat Cook County State Attorney Thomas J. Courtney. Together they mapped out a campaign aimed to cut off the outlaws from union control.

Charges of Tribute

It was charged that every contractor in the county awarded a public job had to pay tribute to Mr. Carrozzo and Mr. Nitti.

The Mayor, head of the Chicago machine, was told frankly that votes supplied by the Nitti-Stanton group welded an alliance between politics and crime.

The conferees agreed to do, or support the doing of, the following things: arrange with city and county authorities to refuse to transact business with any union official believed to be tied up with or under orders of gangsters, and to pass an ordinance preventing recognition of union leaders who have not come to the position in legitimate fashion up through the labor ranks; passage of another ordinance requiring unions of city employees to keep books and submit them to public audit; and formation of a special police detail to devote all its time to this union problem.

Already Police Commissioner James P. Allman has worked out a plan for the special "public enemy detail."

Police have seized the books and some of the minor officers of two unions believed to be under the Nitti domination.

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Twin Sinking Starts Nazi Blockade

German sources report third hit near Isle of Man—All ships are again warned.

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (AP)—The "total blockade" against England proclaimed by Germany Aug. 17 was followed quickly by a report of mine sinking of two large steamers near the Isle of Man.

The official German news agency DNB reported a third steamer was listing badly after striking one of the floating spheres.

The Berlin radio immediately began broadcasting the latitude and longitude of the newly proclaimed blockade and it was disclosed that although Ireland falls within it, the Reich has offered exemptions for Eire's shipping.

Otherwise, the radio warned, "every ship which ventures into it will be attacked and destroyed."

The United States troop transport American Legion, steaming homeward from northern Finland with about 900 refugees and other passengers from Scandinavia, was believed to be in the danger area. The German Government disclaimed any responsibility for the safety of the ship.

Hopes for Quick End

In the attempt to isolate Britain within the blockade zone, nearly 1,000 miles square, Germany hoped to bring the "Battle of Britain" to a quick end. From now on there will be "no compromise," the press proclaimed. "England is now experiencing total war concentrated on the British Isles alone. England is in the role of a besieged and blockaded fortress."

The area from which neutral shipping was warned to steer clear is bounded thus:

From Brest, on the tip of France's Brittany Peninsula, 250 miles into the Bay of Biscay and then west along 45 degrees of longitude for some 800 miles, then due east between the Faroe and Shetland Islands to a point close to the Norwegian coast and then directly south to the Belgian coast and back along the coast of the Continent to Brest.

German spokesmen described their "total blockade" as an aerial and sea adaptation of the "iron ring" tactics which netted victory in Flanders, and indicated by exemption of Ireland from its effects that they hoped to shut off Irish shipping from England and thus complete the isolation of Britain from the west.

They said imposition of a total blockade on England had placed Britain in the position in which its leaders hoped to place Germany at the beginning of the conflict.

The waters all about England, which she previously regarded as her protection, have now become a real battlezone," said the semiofficial Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz.

By Sea and By Air

Submarines, torpedo speedboats and warplanes were said to be cooperating in an intensified effort to isolate England and prevent all ships from touching its shores.

Foreign Office spokesmen were asked at a special Sunday conference concerning the possibility of American merchant ships running afoul Germany's new blockade and replied: "The question of American ships operating to England, if permitted to do so by their own Government, has not arisen."

President Roosevelt by proclamation has barred American merchantmen from sailing in the European war zone.

Karl Ritter, Divisional Chief in the Foreign Ministry who took an active part in the German-Russian Trade and Nonaggression Pact negotiations, said the statement that the blockade action was directed solely against England "should be clearly understood."

It is impossible, the Germans stressed, to draw parallels between the Nazi blockade and the unrestricted submarine warfare of the World War.

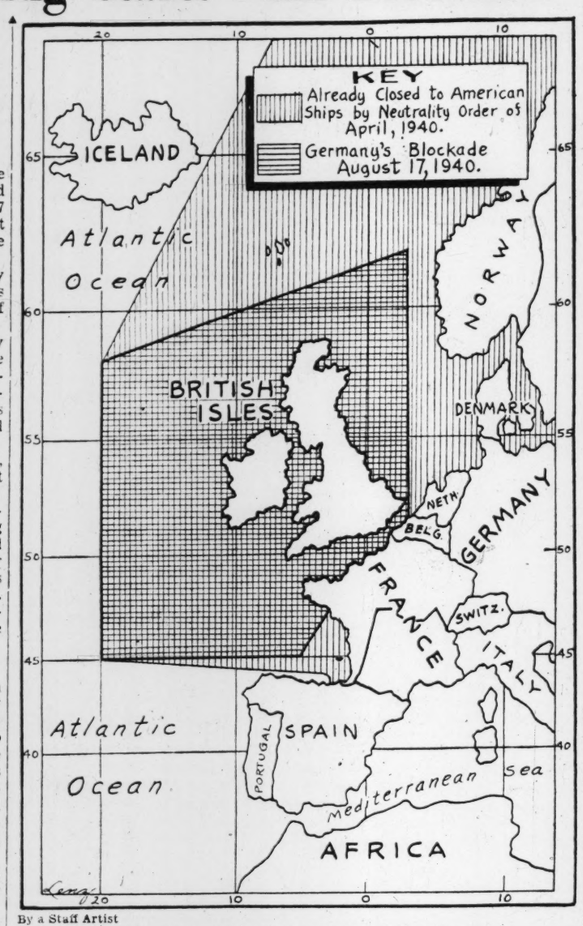
"Other weapons are playing a bigger role than the U-boat," they declared.

German sources reiterated that the new blockade zone is much smaller than that prescribed by the British in their "starvation" blockade against Germany, and smaller than that prescribed by the United States proclamations barring her nationals and ships from the belligerent area.

Lisbon, Portugal, terminus for the trans-Atlantic Clipper, is far removed from the German zone, it was pointed out.

The German blockade area has been described minutely for the benefit of neutral navigators.

No time for it to become effective was announced, but it was viewed here as going into effect when it was announced yesterday.



By a Staff Artist

How Blockade of England Hits U. S.

Horizontal shading shows northern war zone from which American ships have been excluded by the Neutrality Act, and indicates areas in which it overlaps Germany's new blockade area around Britain.

London Papers Protest Delay On Air Report to America

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The censorship's nine-hour hold up of descriptions of Friday's air battles in the London area from transmission to the United States and Canada drew editorial protests today from The Times, of London, and the Daily Telegraph.

The papers asserted that what they called "lying" German accounts should not be allowed to gain the main attention in the press across the Atlantic for lack of news from Britain.

The Daily Telegraph used the caption "the lie must not win again" and termed the delay in releasing the news for transmission a "grave error."

"There should be no such delay in organizing a counteroffensive to the Blitzkrieg of lies," it added.

The Times said "lies should not have the field to themselves even for an hour." It complained that American correspondents were prevented from cabling their stories "until a ridiculously late hour."

News of yesterday's raids went to North America even before the "all clear" signal was sounded.

The Daily Telegraph said "the Associated Press . . . filed its first dispatch on Friday at 12:23 p. m. Six others, all giving the facts and showing how German raiders were driven back, were filed later.

"None of these was released until 9:22 p. m., nine minutes after the official account was issued to the press . . . some time after the last editions of American evening newspapers had gone to press."

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard said that Associated Press dispatches on the Friday raid "are a fair account of events, containing no information that in any way could aid the enemy. It was not the Ministry of Information who were to blame. The trouble lay in the absurd system of co-ordinations between the Ministry, the Service Departments, and the Ministry of Home Security. Administrative anarchy!"

'Secret Weapon'?

More talk of "secret weapons" was released by Germany over the week end. The stories were without detail and followed in pattern several similar "disclosures" which have not been borne out by actual developments.

An Associated Press correspondent, visiting Brussels, was permitted to file a story through Berlin declaring that the German Navy is "trying out a new weapon which officers insist will surprise the world when the moment comes to use it."

Tests of the new device, he cabled, are being conducted in a harbor which he visited during a three-day tour of the Belgian-French coast opposite England.

"The nature of the weapon and the exact location of the trials prior to use for invasion of England, are," he said, "strictly withheld from publication."

Heavier Assault

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Times, of London, warned Britain in an editorial Aug. 17 that the present German air raids, representing a "policy of attrition," may be but "the prelude to an assault several times heavier."

In that event, The Times said, the Nation must be prepared for "a proportion of German bombers evading our fighters and perhaps even working unmolested for short periods."

The paper praised the fighting services' "ardent desire to strike," and published four letters calling for a British offensive by land and sea.

Two of these asked the Nation to subscribe funds for bombers as well as fighters in order to carry out further attacks such as those launched this week against Italy.

Newfoundland

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—A contingent of Newfoundland artillerymen arrived at a British port today. It was the fifth unit from Newfoundland to reach England.

Home Guard Rifles Bag German Plane

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 19

The rifle fire of British home Guards brought down a German dive bomber which attacked them with machine guns in south London Sunday, the War Office said today.

"This is the first occasion on which the Home Guard have succeeded in bringing down a German bomber," the War office said.

British Air Offensive Centers on French Coast

ROME, Aug. 19 (AP)—British Bombers showered leaflets on Northern Italy today telling the Italians that they were shedding their blood "that Germany, Italy's hereditary enemy, may become greater."

"Hitler, not England, points a sword at your heart," the leaflets said. "The responsibility for the victims of the air raids falls on Hitler and his Italian satellites. Do you intend to shed your blood that Germany, Italy's hereditary enemy, may become greater?"

They said the peace between England and Italy had "been broken treacherously" and "now British bombers have brought the war to your very doorstep."

By the Associated Press

Britain, in a determined effort to take the initiative in the greatest air war of all time, struck heavy blows at German positions on the French coast today for the third time since the night of Aug. 17.

Despite the task of defending England from the suddenly renewed, massive German attacks of Aug. 18, the British sent great waves of bombers over the channel, and the port of Dover was lighted with the glare of echoing bomb blasts from Bologne and Calais, a score of miles across the sea.

Reports were current in Dover that German infantry was massed on the French shore, and the sight and sound of battle tended to confirm these assertions.

The Air Ministry said that "having regard to the numbers employed" the German loss "represents the heaviest defeat the enemy has yet suffered at the hands of our fighters and ground defenses."

Comparison of Losses

The claim of 141 planes stands second highest in the British listing. That of Aug. 15 was given as 150.

The German command in a special communiqué said 147 British planes were destroyed yesterday as against 36 missing for Germany.

In the first German onslaught yesterday, the British Air Ministry acknowledged that "bombs were dropped on several Royal Air Force airdromes where some service personnel were killed and others injured."

This apparently included Croydon, London's great airport, which the Germans said they had set afire for the second time in four days. They said they wrecked 25 British planes there and also bombed Henley and Biggin Hill, London suburbs.

But in the second big sweep toward London, 42 Nazi bombers were driven out to sea before they ever got to the objective, and at least three of this flight were shot down, the British declared.

Blow for Blow Struck

Eighteen German bombers and 12 fighters assaulted the area of Portsmouth—British south shore naval base—but six of them were destroyed and the others jettisoned their bombs and fled, the British asserted.

While these attacks were in progress, other waves of German fighters and bombers attacked the channel towns, the east coast, the southwest and the Midlands.

As many as 100 bombers were reported in individual formations.

But the British evidently were striking blow for blow with the Germans, and the skies over the channel swarmed with enemy planes bound in opposite directions.

Fighter escorts of each force did battle, while the bombers hurried on toward their objectives ashore.

The RAF raids on the Continent began during the night. Watchers on the English shore got a noisy, firelit show.

Wide Bombing on Germans

The Air Ministry reported that seaplanes and shipping at Boulogne were "heavily and successfully attacked" last night and that oil plants, munitions factories, aircraft stores and railway targets in Germany were bombed, along with 26 airdromes in France, Holland and Belgium.

An Air Ministry news bulletin described Boulogne harbor as "fringed and criss-crossed by spreading flames."

British dive bombers struck vertically at the targets at two-minute intervals despite "fierce opposition from ground defenses."

Not a single British plane was lost in this assault, the Air Ministry said.

Raid Addis Ababa

British airmen fighting to arrest the Italian drive on Berbera, Capital of British Somaliland, have inflicted "considerable damage" on motorized columns and infantry, while others have heavily damaged the military air base at Addis Ababa, Capital of Italian Ethiopia, the British Royal Air Force announced today.

The Italian High Command declared that the British defenders of Berbera were "retreating to their ships" after the Italians had broken the second line of defense outside the city.

British military authorities in London declined to comment on the Somaliland situation, but said that Prime Minister Churchill would discuss the situation there, already admittedly grave, in his war review.

The British already have said other war needs have made it virtually impossible to send aid to the little force in British Somaliland, which Rome authorities estimated at about 7,000 Rhodesians and Indians.

The text of today's Italian High Command communique was as follows:

"In British Somaliland Italian troops have broken the second British defense line and captured Lafaruk. Leaving it behind, they are pursuing the enemy, who are retreating to their ships. These ships are being constantly hammered by our bombers. One British plane was shot down by our fighters.

"In North Africa the Italian Air Force effectively bombed the airport of Sidi Barrani, as well as encampments and armored cars southeast of Sollum. All our planes returned safely.

"An enemy raid on Kassala caused neither victims nor material damage. Another raid on Addis Ababa caused two fatalities and five wounded. Bombs struck two hangars containing some old equipment.

"The enemy carried out raids on Milan. Three bombs hit a private dwelling house and other bombs fell on the open fields. Other bombs on Cuneo and Turin caused some insignificant damage. There were no victims. The usual leaflets also were dropped."

German Claims

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (AP)—A 4,000-ton merchant ship was reported bombed and sunk in the English Channel and another damaged.

The Nazi Air Force also was credited with bringing down 33 British barrage balloons.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—A Norwegian tanker plying between the United States and Britain has been captured by the Germans in mid-Atlantic and taken to a French port, the Rome Radio was quoted as saying by Reuters, British News Agency.

War Plant Hit

BAZEL, Switzerland, Aug. 19 (AP)—British night raiders which caused air raid warnings all over Switzerland during the night scored hits on one of Germany's largest aluminum factories just across the Rhine from the Swiss town of Rheinfelden.

The bombers dropped red flares over the Rhine area about midnight, then dived low to drop their missiles despite heavy fire from German antiaircraft batteries.

From the Swiss side of the river observers saw wooden sheds around the aluminum factories catch fire and noted hits on new buildings of one of the factories, which have been working day and night since the start of the war.

Envoy to Japan

By a Staff Artist

Sir John Latham

Who has been appointed to represent Australia in Tokyo in an exchange of ministers between the two countries.

Australia Sends Envoy to Japan In New Program

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Aug. 19 (Australian Associated Press)—Prime Minister Robert S. Menzies announced that Australia and Japan had agreed to exchange Ministers and said that Sir John Latham, Chief Justice of the Commonwealth High Court, will be Australia's Minister to Japan.

Sir John, who is also a Chancellor of Melbourne University and one of Australia's leading constitutional lawyers, has had a distinguished political career under Prime Ministers Stanley Bruce and Joseph A. Lyons, chiefly as Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

He was a member of the Australian Secretarial Peace Conference in 1919 and represented this country at the Imperial Conferences of the League of Nations Assembly. He led the opposition through the regime of Prime Minister Scullin's Labor Ministry from 1929-31 and surrendered the leadership to enable Mr. Lyons to bring former Laborites into a consolidated anti-Labor Party.

Pétain Clamps Control On Industry and Trade

VICHY, France, Aug. 19 (AP)—All industrial and commercial activity in France virtually passed under Fascist-patterned Government control today through a new law published in the Official Journal permitting appointment of commissars in each industry to regulate private initiative.

"Industrial democracy" is ended, at least temporarily, in France, the Journal asserted.

Committees of control acting under authority of the Government will be empowered, in case it is deemed merited, to order such punishments as the ousting of directors of industry and the fining of any industry up to 10 per cent of its business turnover.

The law stated decrees would be forthcoming shortly, dissolving national workers' and employers' unions or confederations which heretofore have been the ruling powers in big industry.

Largest Organizations

The largest of these are the powerful labor organization, C. G. T. (Confédération Générale du Travail) and the C. G. P. (Confédération Générale Patronale), the nation's foremost employers' union.

Furthermore, the law declares that, if the Government wishes, it may issue decrees dissolving big combines considered "incompatible" with the functioning of the new system.

The largest and most widely known combine in France is the Comité des Forges (steel combine) but neither this nor any other was named in the Journal.

Here is how the new system will operate:

The Ministry of Labor and Industrial Production will name a special high commissar in each industry. These commissars will be the key control men of the nation's entire planned industrial and commercial life.

Complete Authority

Control committees called "committees of organization," made up of workers and employers, will be appointed for each branch of industry and commerce as a national body under close supervision of the commissars.

All vital matters in its particular branch of industry or commerce will be subjected to authority of this committee. Its power will extend even to such matters as shifting stocks and raw materials from one industrial concern to another to establish a proper balance, and dividing up business orders.

It can control prices, inflict punishments and handle any disputes arising between employers and workers. In all such matters, however, it must submit decisions to the commissar, which means the Government maintains real control.

Workers and employers will be permitted to propose names of committee members, but their appointment will be by the Government.

A printed prelude to the law indicates it is effective only in unoccupied territory, although in theory it may apply to the whole nation.

Stoppage of war industries, difficulties created through separation of the country into free and occupied zones and the halting of foreign commerce were given as the compelling reasons.

A complete, permanent system on a co-operative order, functioning on the basis of co-operation among employers, workers and the Government is under study, it was explained, but will take some time to be put into operation.

Meanwhile, the present temporary system was declared to be an urgent necessity.

Floods Sweep China Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19—The Yellow River, inundating thousands of square miles of the Honan and Northern Anhwei Plain for the third time in three successive years, is bringing devastation and further depletion to already meager food supplies in China.

Various reasons are ascribed for the present conditions, including the Chinese allegations that Japanese troops breached the dikes at eight places opposite Chungmou on the eastern section of the Lunghai Railway in an effort to check the guerilla operations in Honan.

Five breaks occurred in the Taikang District, according to a Chinese report from Loyang. The general situation in North Honan was approaching the scale of the 1938 disaster, it was declared.

Anhwei is probably less seriously menaced due to the dike construction which is better planned than previously and is set back further from the river and is built higher and wider and more sloping on the inner side. However, most of the recently built dikes have not had time to harden and settle and therefore are in constant danger of weakening, although thus far it is understood that they have been holding.

The peoples' livelihood is tremendously affected by the fact that land is under water six months a year. Last autumn's crops were lost and observers found most of the cattle already slaughtered. The present situation is intensified by lack of reserves. Fuel prices have increased fivefold and other supplies have gone up correspondingly and money is lacking. Areas just outside the floods are experiencing drought, causing heavy loss to the bean crop and other supplies.

British Unshaken by Air Raids of Nazis

Continued from Page 1

occupied territory during the same period are added—about 33 planes and less than 150 men—and if allowance is made for a certain number of British planes destroyed on the ground, the figures still record a definite defeat of the Nazi Air Force.

Of still greater significance than these figures, however, is the fact that it isn't Germany, but Britain, which so far has asserted its superiority in the air—at least over England.

Proof of this lies less in the comparative number of planes shot down by the rival air forces than in this essential point: In eight days of mass air attacks, when the Nazi planes employed numbered many hundreds and at least twice exceeded a thousand, the Germans have been unable to inflict any serious damage of permanent strategic significance.

This statement is not made merely on the basis of the British Government's official communiqués. It is founded on eyewitness observations of experienced neutral observers.

Analysis of the aims which the German air force is trying to achieve in the air battle for Britain shows three main objectives:

The first is to carry out an air blockade of Britain in conjunction with a submarine and torpedo boat blockade on the sea.

The second is to endeavor to pave the way for a possible invasion by attacking coastal defenses, and in particular by putting the R. A. F. out of action, both in battle and through attempting to destroy airports, flying fields, and factories.

The third is to demoralize the civil population by indiscriminate bombing of nonmilitary targets, as well as to disrupt communications and otherwise undermine the nation's resistance.

With regard to the first of these, the air blockade, the best proof that the Nazi air force has failed to attain its ends is found in the apparent abandonment for the moment at least of this objective. Air attacks, which at first were concentrated on ports, harbors, convoys and docks, have now been shifted inland for the most part.

From personal observations at important English ports and from eyewitness accounts of other impartial observers, and also from evidence provided by shipping and food authorities, it is possible to state definitely that the air blockade has not even begun to be successful.

German bombers have been hardly more successful in recent daylight raids than they were in earlier night attacks. Combined defensive efforts of anti-aircraft guns, the R. A. F. fighters, and barrage balloons, with co-operation of the fleet, have sufficed to keep German air blockade attempts from being anything more than a serious nuisance.

The second German objective was to attempt to establish superiority over the R. A. F. It is true that if the Nazi Propaganda Ministry's figures are to be believed, they have succeded in doing this.

But there is not a single American correspondent in Britain today who has not seen with his own eyes proof of the inaccuracy of the German claims, as well as convincing confirmation of the British statements so often as to leave no doubt as to which of the two is more nearly correct.

British Planes Superior

Besides, the outcome of many air battles has been only too plain to see during the past few days. British Spitfires and Hurricanes have established unquestionable fighting supremacy over any planes the Nazis have so far sent against them.

As far as the bombing of British airports is concerned, the authorities here make no attempt to deny that there have been heavy attacks on a large number of airports and military flying fields. The exact amount of damage done is of course a carefully kept military secret. But it is possible to state, on the basis of eyewitness accounts and other carefully checked information, that the damage done so far has in no instance been so great or so permanent as to prevent the R. A. F. from continuing to use the airfield for defense purposes.

The same is even more true of the airplane factories. Some hits have been scored on a few plants, but it is quite evident that the damage done has been far below what might have been expected from the number of Nazi planes employed.

An authoritative estimate puts the working hours lost in various war industry factories in Britain at only about one tenth that inflicted in Germany by British bombers.

The third aspect of the Nazis' air warfare, the attack on the civilian morale, has failed even more signally. The best and most recent evidence of this is to be found in the week-end air raids on London.

German claims, broadcast on the radio, would appear to imply the wholesale destruction of large areas around the Capital and grave demoralization of the Londoners' morale. Nothing could be farther from the fact. It is true that in certain areas of small extent in the London suburbs, serious damage was done to houses, shops and streets, and there were a number of casualties. One suburban railway station was hit and in a couple of places, railway communications were disrupted for a time.

After a few hours, however, repairs were carried out, the lines cleared and communications resumed on nearly a normal scale.

A Monitor correspondent, who happened to be in a train when one of these air raids occurred, gives the following account of his experience:

"Most of the passengers got out of our carriage when the siren sounded, but four of us remained. Between stations there was suddenly a series of bangs. The train stopped and we waited. We heard planes going over, a number of bombs and the stutter of machine-gun fire, one plane was coming up the line firing its guns. It went over and all the noise receded.

"The only comment was that of a man in the corner who said, 'I suppose that was meant for us.'

"After a bit we got tired of sitting in the dark, so we let down the window and pulled up the blind. There was nothing to see but some smoke and dust ahead. We waited for about an hour and a half, during which time there was a great deal of rather elementary joking, and then the train started again.

"A little way down the line, perhaps a half mile, we came into a station which had been bombed, glass was everywhere, a train with shattered windows and bullet holes stood forlornly beside one platform, girders and woodwork were twisted, down below in the main street, a long shop front had been blown in.

"On the other side, in a straight line for about quarter of a mile one house after another had suffered bomb hits; the auxiliary fire service and the police were busy, and the way in which during our 1½ hours' wait all fires had been extinguished and the streets cleared made a deep impression.

"The suburbanites of the town seemed perfectly calm. Most of the passengers got out of our train to see the damage but they were shouted in by the local station master who cried out: 'Now, now! This ain't a houting.'

"Later a man whose home had been blown in said: 'Every bomb that hits us doesn't hit a factory.'"

Cricket Games Resumed

Further picturesque denial of German claims to have disrupted the Capital's normal week end is found in the fact that cricket games on the playing fields and village greens round about went on in most cases undisturbed, or, if interrupted, were resumed as soon as the sirens sounded all clear.

From my own experience in a number of air raids, as I moved about Southeastern England over the week end talking with people everywhere during and after the air raids, it is evident beyond all doubt that the people's morale remains quite unshaken.

This is true despite the damning fact which has to be recorded against the Nazis that they unquestionably are resorting to indiscriminate bombing of objectives which cannot conceivably be called military.

Perhaps some of these instances may be due to hasty unloading of bombs in an effort to escape. But what cannot be excused in this way is the frequent machine-gunning of civilians in the streets and even, a case which I encountered personally, the machine gunning of people on the lawns of isolated cottages buried deep in the countryside far away from any military objective.

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Windsor Says Job Limited To Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor believes the British Government sent him here to administer Bahamian affairs and not to act as a "Good-Will Ambassador" to the Americas.

He said so in reply to a question when he and the Duchess received American newspapermen for the first time since his inauguration as Governor of the Bahamas Saturday.

"I very much doubt the British Government had in mind that my present duties would extend beyond the Bahamas at this time," he commented. In talking to reporters in the formal gardens of Government House, political subjects, for the most part, were avoided.

Both the Duke and Duchess expressed regret that they did not come through New York on their way here, but said they were looking forward to a visit to the United States.

To See Canada and U. S.

The trip hasn't been planned yet but when the couple visits New York, the Duke said he and his wife probably would go on to his ranch near Calgary, Canada.

"That's the only property I own in the world now, you know," the Duke said.

The Duke was sworn in as Governor of the Bahamas Aug. 17 with the same traditional ceremony that has been used for his predecessors in this 200-year-old Colony.

There were more tourists on hand to watch. But the simple, dignified ceremony in which the new Governor took his oath of office and greeted his Legislators was not varied in any detail just because he is the first Royal Duke ever appointed Governor of a British Colony.

Many questions of title and of Government house etiquette raised by the unprecedented rank of the new Governor remain to be settled by the Government in London. But plans were made for the official welcome just as though the Duke were any career man of the Colonial Service.

Three addresses of welcome were delivered by high officials, then Edward made his brief reply in which he expressed the hope that his past experience would make his task as Governor of 68,000 persons "not too formidable."

Wants to Aid Island

Hostilities abroad impose a problem, he said, adding:

"It will be my endeavor, however long or short the duration of my term of office, to lend you a helping hand in your efforts to solve it."

"Finally," he concluded, "I wish to say how delighted I am the Duchess is with me to share the pleasure of my first visit to these islands."

The festival atmosphere of this resort city of 20,000 persons did not penetrate the Council chambers, where the induction ceremonies were carried on with traditional pomp and dignity.

White-wigged Chief Justice O. B. Daly, robed in red, administered the oaths. The Duke used all of his names—Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David—in responding.

When the Duke of Windsor Took Over New Post

Wide World

High Points of the Ceremonies in Bahamas

(1) The Duke of Windsor signing papers after taking the oath of office as Governor of the Bahamas on Aug. 17. At the right is the Duchess of Windsor. (2) The Duke and Duchess pictured as they arrived in the Bahamas aboard the S. S. Lady Sommers. (3) The new Governor and his wife greet the people of the Bahamas from the balcony of the post office. (4) The Duke inspects his guard of honor.

British Welcome American Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19—The agreement to set up a joint United States-Canadian Defense Board is welcomed here as a big advance toward realization of the essential unity of interests as well as ideals between America and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"A decision of far-reaching import," The Times, of London, calls the step today in an editorial emphasizing that this is "not an isolated move," but one which "links up with other plans of common concern to the United States and to all peoples of the Empire."

The conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and the agreement for a joint Board of Defense which arose out of it, is thus regarded here as part of the whole problem of defending democracy against the Nazi challenge.

This does not mean that there is in any sense a tendency on the part of the British Government to assume that the United States is about to come into the war. On the contrary it is realized in official and diplomatic circles in London that the Defense Board is part of the natural attempt of the United States to confine defensive reactions to the American Continent.

Long-Range Plan Needed

But it is at the same time felt that naval and air defense even on a continent must in these days begin a long way from that continents shores if it is to be effective. And it is in this respect that the joint Defense Board is linked with Mr. Roosevelt's announcement of negotiations with Britain to obtain naval and air bases on certain islands strategically placed to protect the Panama Canal.

It can be stated authoritatively that these requests for naval and air bases are being considered sympathetically. In fact the British Government realizes that, just as Britain in combating Nazi aggression is indirectly defending American democracy, so provision of facilities to assist the United States in defending its own vital interests is indirectly helping to defend the interests of Britain and the Empire.

There is a strong feeling among strategic experts here that if America needs naval basis in the Caribbean to help defend the canal, it is only a little less true that bases in Bermuda and perhaps in Labrador or even Iceland, which is now under British control, would also be important aids to the defense of America.

No Barter of Territory

It should be clearly understood that there can be no question of the British Government agreeing to barter any British territory in return for American assistance.

But the Government here is perfectly willing to co-operate in providing facilities and bases perhaps by leasing to the United States certain harbors and air fields, perhaps by joint use of bases already established.

Naturally the British can hardly be expected not to hope that their readiness to help to meet America's defense requirements in this way will speed up action in regard to outdated American destroyers which are becoming more and more urgently needed as the battle for Britain gets under way.

Germans Decline Comment on Plan

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 19

German officials declined to comment today on the decision of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada to establish a permanent joint Defense Board.

Wilhelmstrasse officials said that they were awaiting the official text of the announcement and that experts must study it before any German official reaction can be announced.

Principal 'Fifth Columnists' Caught by British Vigilance

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Only small fry have eluded Great Britain's "fifth column" net, officials believe, confident that they have licked the peril of an inside enemy.

Although large, undisclosed numbers of "fifth columnists" are in prison, the authorities are not being lulled into false security. An army of undercover agents remains on constant guard against spies and saboteurs.

The tumultuous session of the House of Commons Aug. 14 was proof of the anxiety with which Britain has watched the silent struggle against Nazi agents and tipsters whose operations in Scandinavia, The Lowlands and France paved the way for quick German conquest.

The Parliamentary name-calling was aroused by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's refusal to disclose details of secret investigations by a committee. Parliament just had to take his word for it.

Full Story Untold

But the problem was a dangerous one as late as three months ago. All Prime Minister Churchill would say was that it has been reduced "to proper proportions." The whole story is likely to remain untold until after the war.

Here, however, are three examples of the diversified form that traitorous activity is reported to have taken:

Investigators found that confidential diplomatic reports on British official affairs, which are transmitted in a code known only to friendly nations, were reaching Berlin.

An embassy in a near-by neutral country was one of the relay points.

At least two men, one of whom was connected with the embassy of a friendly power, now are in jail as a result of this plot.

[Tyler Kent, former clerk of the United States Embassy in London has been held on an undisclosed charge under the Official Secrets Act.]

A neat trick to direct raiding warplanes to a munitions factory was discovered by a vigilant Royal Air Force official.

Red tile roofs put on a row of houses purchased during the first month of the war by a reputed Dutch concern were pleasing and innocent-looking to civilian eyes. But the R. A. F. officer discovered that they formed a mammoth red arrow pointing toward the munitions plant.

False Plane Signals

For a short time, officials knew, the Germans were aware of the signals used by British planes to identify themselves as they passed over the home coast.

Armed with them, enemy bombers might have been able to fly inland toward their targets without being molested by anti-aircraft fire or R. A. F. fighters.

Soon it was discovered that a small number of persons on the ground were signalling the British code to Nazi airmen with colored lights. The signallers now get their mail in jail.

Among the elusive small fry are distributors of a letter which asks people to join a "peace chain."

"Revolt against Churchill and save Britain from destruction," these letters exhort. "If you want to stop the war, copy this without your name and mail it to six people."

Others try the same tactics by word of mouth, striking up small talk with strangers to sow Nazi propaganda seeds.

Opium Traffic in North China Revived Under 'New Order'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Opium poppies are blooming again on the plain of North China and in greater quantity than last year, when they showed themselves for the first time for many years.

Such conditions render suspect the so-called opium-suppression policy of the "New Order" government in North China.

White poppies can be seen growing within a two-hour train travel from Peiping itself. A count of opium patches seen from a car window, limited to those within easy reach of the railway, revealed several hundred plantings. Compared with the extent of poppy growing last year the current crop bids well to pass that of last year at least four times—others claim it to be as much as ten times higher.

Poppies are sprouting in the region between Peiping and the Great Wall, in the eastern province of Shantung—where decrees are issued regularly calling for its suppression—and on the central plain of the mountain-bound Province of Shansi. Reliable investigations of opium planting in this latter area reveal from 10 to 20 per cent of the cultivable land being devoted to the drug plants. Since 180 ounces of opium can be drained from an acre of poppies—and an ounce of the drug goes a long way—such a quantity of land planted with the poppy is quite substantial.

All of the poppies in North China are growing on land mapped as under Japanese control. In contrast to this, in sections of North China under the control of Chinese guerrillas, the growing of opium is strictly forbidden. In Shansi the guerrillas threatened a capital penalty on those refusing to uproot opium poppies previously planted. On the other hand, the Japanese-sponsored government has imposed a $50 local currency fine per mu of land—one sixth of an acre—on all Chinese uprooting their opium plants.

In Inner Mongolia, where the largest opium crops are harvested each year, as the result of a recent scare peasants began to destroy their opium plants. The Government of the area immediately began energetic efforts to stop such activities. Several Inner Mongolian offices combined to circulate a pamphlet among the peasants, which amply reveals the hypocrisy of the so-called opium-suppression program of the Japanese-sponsored regimse.

The origin of the scare was an official investigation of opium fields. The planting peasants feared that this meant an increase in tax on fields which were at that time suffering from lack of rain. Many of them falsely reported less land planted to opium than was actually the case. Others rooted out the opium shoots which were dwarfed by the drought. This had gone so far that the pamphlet was hurriedly circulated among the opium cultivators.

It said in part: "Opium planting farmers. Do not misunderstand this fact—to plant opium is to increase your income. Rumors are abroad that if you plant opium and have a small harvest because of drought or other natural calamity, the Government will still tax your opium fields. Some of you, fearing such taxes, have rooted out all opium shoots which have not been growing well. If you suffer losses for these reasons, you are only harming yourself.

"You must know that the Government seeks to protect the people. How can it harm you? If the opium is not fully grown, or if there are natural calamities you may report them. Following an investigation, the tax levy may be decreased in accordance with the extent of the calamity. You must not conceal your opium land but must correctly report it. You must believe that the Government seeks only to protect you."

Equally encouraging to the planting of the opium poppy are the low "fines," actually too small to be called by that name with any seriousness. For example, the tax on land planted to opium ranges from $10 in Inner Mongolia to $12 in Hopei and $15 in Shansi, all in terms of local currency and assessed on each mu of land. On an average 30 ounces of opium can be obtained from a mu of poppies.

The drug is sold openly in shops licensed by the Consolidated Tax Bureau in North China. A survey made late last year in Nanking by Dr. M. S. Bates of the University of Nanking revealed a total of 30 public stores and 173 licensed smoking dens. In North China, according to more recent statistics of the Consolidated Tax Bureau itself, there are two cities which surpass Nanking in the number of each. In Peiping there are 61 public stores and 305 licensed smoking dens, and in Tientsin 40 public stores and 200 licensed smoking dens. There is also an illegal trade in the drug which the Government seeks to control, not to suppress.

Duff Cooper Dares Hitler to Invade

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Minister of Information Alfred Duff Cooper has radiocast a dare to Adolf Hitler to carry out his threat to invade Britain.

"We are quite ready to receive him now and we shall really be very disappointed if he does not turn up," Mr. Duff Cooper declared.

Radiocasting after a day which brought the first let-up in a week of mass Nazi air raids, Mr. Duff Cooper went on:

"This week end, we are told by German boasters and bullies, was to be a week end of terror in Great Britain. There is no terror in Great Britain today. Rather there is a sense of achievement, a spirit of confidence, a note of victory and longing only that they shall come again in greater numbers in order that we may continue to take a more fearful toll of them than we already have taken."

Parachutists

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (AP)—The German Government notified Britain today through the Swiss Foreign Office that Nazi parachutists must be treated according to international law or direct reprisals will be taken against English Air Force captives.

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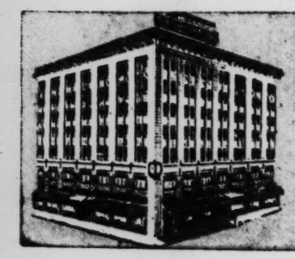
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Text of Ambassador Bullitt's Speech Warning United States of Nazi Threat

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Following is the text of Ambassador William C. Bullitt's address last night before a patriotic gathering sponsored by the American Philosophical Society.

Fellow citizens of my country: men and women; Americans: There are times, rare and infrequent, when a man feels he has a right to ask his fellow citizens to hear him. Here tonight, in my own city, in this square where our Republic was created, I feel I have that right.

For nearly four years I have served as Ambassador of our Republic to the French Republic. That Republic, like our own, followed the gleam of liberty, equality and fraternity for all men and all races. That Republic, like our own, strove for peace.

I have seen the French Republic destroyed.

As your emissary, as the representative of American democracy, I have witnessed the acts which destroyed the French Democracy. I know of my own knowledge what blows were struck, what devices of intrigue and treachery and force were employed. I know who are the enemies of freedom because I have seen them at their work. I know how dangerous they are and by what means they are dangerous.

Because I have seen these things and know them of my own knowledge, I know that dangers beset free institutions everywhere. And I know what those dangers are. The strategy of destruction by which the free nation of France was overthrown is the strategy of destruction by which the enemies of freedom hope to overthrow liberty in this, the greatest of the nations that freedom has created. Because I have seen these things with my own eyes, heard them with my own ears, and felt them in my own body, I ask you, my fellow free Americans, to hear what I feel it my duty to say.

Says America Faces Peril

America is in danger.

It is my conviction, drawn from my own experience and from the information in the hands of our Government in Washington, that the United States is in as great peril today as was France a year ago. And I believe that unless we act now, decisively, to meet the threat we shall be too late.

The dictators are convinced that all Democracies will always be too late. You remember Hitler's statement: "Each country will imagine that it alone will escape. I shall not even need to destroy them one by one. Selfishness and lack of foresight will prevent each one fighting until it is too late."

Control of government by public opinion is the essence of Democracy. And it has always been our belief that free speech and a free press and free education would enable us to form and express our opinions sufficiently swiftly not only to permit but to compel our Government to act quickly and effectively. But the problems of world affairs have become so complex, in this day of volcanic change, that the average citizen has the greatest difficulty in understanding them and judging what is best for his country before it is too late.

The dictators have developed a strategy of attack that is based on this difficulty. To prepare the way for military attack on a democracy they employ every possible variety of agent and propaganda to befuddle the public so that the democracy will not prepare in time. They succeeded in befuddling public opinion in France in a few days and are now striving to conquer England which awakened late.

The Lie Becomes a Weapon

They are not yet in a position to attack America by military means; but their campaign of befuddlement, their preparatory assault, is following the same lines in America that it followed in France. Do not imagine that the French citizen was less intelligent or cared less about his country than the American citizen. The honest French patriot did his best, but he just could not see through the smoke screens of bribery, propaganda, lies and threats which the dictators spread in his country.

For every Frenchman who acted as the conscious agent of a foreign dictator, there were a thousand who, with good intentions and high patriotism, unwittingly played the dictators' game.

How many Americans today are playing the dictators' game without knowing it?

In France, as in the United States today, there were many honest pacifists. There were many because after 1918 every Frenchman became in one sense a pacifist. The French wanted no more war. And when the German propagandists told the French that they could buy peace with Germany by making one concession after another, the French believed them.

The French, who were much stronger at the time than were the Germans, let the Germans reconstruct an army, a navy and an air force, let them reoccupy the Rhineland and the Saar, then Austria, then the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia, then the whole of Czechoslovakia. After that the Germans said that the price of peace was Danzig and Poland's outlet to the sea. By that time the French had learned that the lie, the solemn pledge given and broken, had become Germany's normal weapon in international affairs.

Yet today there are Americans who argue that we should believe the dictators when they say that they have no intention of extending their conquests to the Western Hemisphere and certainly not to the United States. France believed. Where now is France?

Can Only Be Stopped

There are also Americans who argue that if Hitler should conquer Great Britain he would be content to stop there, and that the United States would be able to co-operate happily with the Hitler Empire of Europe. To believe this is to misunderstand the entire nature of the Nazi System. It is not organized to develop an empire in peace. It is organized as a dynamic military machine. The ruthless hold of the Nazi leaders on the German people is based on the gearing of all energies for the sacrifices necessary to wage war.

The continued sacrifices by the great mass of the people which the Nazi System demands cannot be obtained except by maintaining a supercharged war temperature. The German Nation has been made a predatory army of assault. Its organization is military. Its military operations have enormous momentum. It cannot stop in its tracks. It can only be stopped.

Were Germany to try to resume the ways of France, the military discipline which is the very foundation of the Nazi Hierarchy would crumble. In order to continue in power that hierarchy must continue to lead Germany on new predatory adventures. The Third Reich cannot change its objectives and methods without changing its entire organization and leadership.

The Americans who believe that the Nazis will not have to be stopped but will stop of their own accord are indulging in the fatal vice of wishful thinking. They want to believe this. Therefore they believe it. There is no other basis than they wish for their conclusion that the Nazis suddenly will become peace-loving men.

May Be Hitler Agents

The men and women who tell you that the dictators will not attack the Western Hemisphere may be honest, wishful thinkers or they may be agents of the dictators; but in either case, by lulling you into a false feeling of security and retarding your preparations for defense, they are keeping the way clear for an assault on America by the dictators. They are enemies, consciously or unconsciously, of our country and our liberties.

In France there were highplaced and influential German agents who circulated in what was called society, and argued, because Hitler had said he loved France, that Germany would never so much wish to invade France as to attack the Maginot Line which was estimated to be such a tremendous obstacle. Today, we hear Americans of the same stripe arguing that the dictators will never wish to invade the Americas as to cross the Atlantic which is regarded as such a tremendous obstacle.

They ask us to ignore the fact that the Atlantic is an obstacle only so long as the European exits to the Atlantic are controlled by a nation which is genuinely friendly to us. We can remember, however, that in the past when those exits have been in the hands of a power unfriendly to us, the Atlantic has become a broad highway for the invasion of the Americas. By way of the Atlantic our own land was invaded twice; during our Revolution and the War of 1812—and that with sailing ships. By way of the Atlantic, Mexico was invaded during our Civil War.

The truth is that the destruction of the British Navy would be the turning of our Atlantic Maginot Line. Without the British Navy, the Atlantic would give us no more protection than the Maginot Line gave France after the German troops had marched through Belgium. The soothing words, "Maginot Line," were the refrain of a lullaby of death for France. The soothing words, "Atlantic Ocean," are being used now by the propagandists of the dictators in the hope that they may become a lullaby of death for the United States.

Have we been wiser during the past years? Have we built the planes or trained the aviators to man them? Have we prepared the tanks or the men to drive them? Have we trained and equipped even infantry for our national defense? Are there not among us many who think and talk as did the Frenchmen who opposed adequate preparations?

Recently I heard a Senator who is as good an American as any of us state that while the would favor conscription the moment we should be attacked, he would oppose conscription until after we should have been attacked.

The ruined homes of France, the women and children starving on the roads, cry out to him, and to everyone of us, that wars are won or lost by the preparations made or not made before they begin; that untrained soldiers are not opponents but merely victims for trained men with tanks and planes. The dictators, who are confident that all Democracies will always be too late, count not only on their agents to befuddle American opinions but also on honorable men like that Senator.

If Britain Falls!

What stands today between the Americas and the unleashed dictatorships? The British fleet and the courage of the British people. How long will the British Fleet be able to hold the exits from Europe to the Atlantic? I cannot answer that question, nor can any man.

You have heard the appeal of General Pershing for aid to the British Fleet. You have heard the appeal of Admiral Standley. You have heard the appeal of William Allen White and his associates.

If you let these appeals go unanswered and the British Fleet goes under, do you realize what that would mean to you, to all of the people of this country?

Great Britain and Ireland, along with the whole Continent of Europe, would be organized into one economic unit directed from Berlin; a unit which would be far stronger in productive capacity than the United States, which would have five times our capacity to produce warships; a unit whose trade would be controlled by one trading trust directed from Berlin. No country of North or South America would be able to trade with Europe except on such terms as might be pleasing to the dictators. Those conditions for many of the countries of South America would be the acceptance of a greater or less measure of Nazi control.

For us, since we would not accept Nazi control, they would mean the cutting off of our markets for cotton, tobacco and other export products. That would be so fatal to the economy of certain sections of our country that we should face the gravest economic crisis in our history; a crisis which it would be the task of Nazi and Communist agents to exploit.

In the Pacific—Japan

In the Pacific would be the Japanese Navy, co-operating with the dictators, which would be able to cut us off from our supplies of rubber and tin and would compel us to leave a large part of our fleet in the Pacific to defend Hawaii and the West Coast. In the Atlantic would be combined fleets of the dictators which would be so close to our own fleet in strength that they would be able to cut us off from all commerce not only with Europe but also with Africa, and would endanger even our communications with the southern portion of this hemisphere.

Are you sure that under those circumstances the powerful Nazi and Communist movements which already exist in various countries of South America would not be able to seize power and would not invite the European dictators to organize air forces on their territories, and that those air forces would not move northward with dive bombers to the Panama Canal and then move against this country? Are you sure that our existing fleet and air force would be able to defend even the northern route to the United States by way of Greenland, Newfoundland and Canada?

It is as clear as anything on this earth that the United States will not go to war, but it is equally clear that war is coming toward the Americas.

The agents of the dictators are already here preparing the way for their armies. They are preparing the way in the same manner in which they prepared the way in France.

Red Treachery in France

In France much of the most terrible and traitorous work was done by the Fascists and Communists working together. Many honest French Democrats and liberals had been snared by Communist propaganda and argued that, because the Communists called themselves a political party and pretended at the time to be in favor of democracy, it would be undemocratic to deny to the Communists the rights of any other political party.

The honest French patriots and Democrats who protected the Communists were acting as spies and agents of the dictators, that the Communist Party was merely camouflaged as a political party and was in reality a conspiracy to commit patricide at the direction of a foreign dictator.

They discovered too late that the Communists were traitors who were claiming the protection of the State which they intended to destroy only in order the better to prepare for its destruction.

When the German invasion began to sweep into Belgium and France, there were Communist and Nazi agents of Germany in each town and village who produced panic among the civilian populations by spreading fantastic tales of murdering by the German troops of men, women and children. By this means 10,000,000 civilians were harried in fear from their homes and clogged all the roads, so that the French, British and Belgian Armies could not maneuver, so that transport of supplies became almost impossible, and a magnificent fighting force became a clotted mass of men and material, a perfect target for bombing and machine-gunning from the air.

Stopped All Belgian Trains

At the most critical moment of the fighting in Belgium, other German agents, this time Communist railway men, stopped all traffic on the Belgian railways so that there was no transport by train for the French, British and Belgian armies.

Throughout France, especially in Paris, there were hundreds of Communist and Nazi agents of the dictators with extremely short-wave portable radio transmitting sets in their hiding places. They kept the Germans fully informed of the movements of the French Army and of the intentions of the French Government. Since they could change their hiding places daily, the French were never able to track down more than one tenth of these spies.

The French had been more hospitable than are even we Americans to refugees from Germany. More than one-half the spies captured doing actual military spy work against the French Army were refugees from Germany.

Do you believe that there are no Nazi and Communist agents of this sort in America?

On the tenth day of last May, the people of France were as confident as are the people of the United States today that their country could not be conquered. Three days later, on the thirteenth day of May, the Germans had smashed through the center of the French Army and France was doomed.

The way had been prepared by spies, agents and propagandists but it was the strength of the German Army and the skill of its leaders that enabled Germany to strike the fatal blow. The blow was struck just where the French did not expect it. The attack was made by a new method that the French had never imagined. Waves of bombing planes preceded waves of tanks with perfect co-ordination maintained by radio. The tanks cut through the French lines, then wheeled and lopped off piece after piece of the French Army.

Bravery of No Avail

The French soldier fought as courageously and magnificently as any soldier has ever fought. Division after division, cut off from supplies of all sorts, fought on until there were no more shells for the cannons or cartridges for the guns, then charged with the bayonet. The courage of the French was magnificent but of no avail against the tanks and planes of the Germans. And, make no mistake, the German infantrymen were as brave as the French.

The entire Western World had been lulled by stories of the inferiority of German equipment. I have seen, myself, hundreds of thousands of German soldiers with all their motorized and mechanized equipment. I have never seen one piece of that equipment broken down.

The German military machine today is without question the most powerful that has ever been created. It has been used with consummate skill. And you may be sure that, if the Nazis have an opportunity to turn it against us, it will be as strong or stronger than it is today and will be used in the most unexpected manner.

I cannot tell you where and when the attack will come, any more than the French General Staff could have told you that the German attack would be made at Sedan on the 13th of May; but I am certain that if Great Britain is defeated, the attack will come, and that all the strength of this nation will be needed—mobilized, organized, equipped and ready—if we are to parry it and save the independence of our country.

Why Are We Sleeping?

Why are we sleeping, Americans? When are we going to wake up? When are we going to tell our Government that we want to defend our homes and our children and our liberties, whatever the cost in money or blood? When are we going to give the lie to those who say that the people of the United States no longer care about their liberties, that they look on the United States just as a trough into which to get their snouts and not as the greatest adventure in human freedom that this earth has known?

When are we going to let the world know that in spite of all the efforts of all the propagandists who call their propaganda "debunking" and try to teach us to fear even truth, we still know that when anyone tries to debunk the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, he prepares for himself hell in this world and in the next?

When are we going to let legislators in Washington know that we don't want any more politicians who are afraid of the next election and scared to ask us to make the sacrifices that we know are necessary to preserve our liberties and our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution? When are we going to tell them that we want to know what are our duties, not what are our privileges? When are we going to say to them that we don't want to hear any longer about what we can get from our country but we do want to hear what we can give to our country. When are we going to stand before God and say that we know a human being is worthy of freedom only when he serves the ideal in which he believes?

A Grim Picture

Do we want to see Hitler in Independence Hall making fun of the Liberty Bell? No!

Then here, in this square, where Washington walked with Jefferson, where our independence was declared, where our Constitution was framed, I ask you and all other Americans who hear my voice tonight to join in the fight to keep our country free.

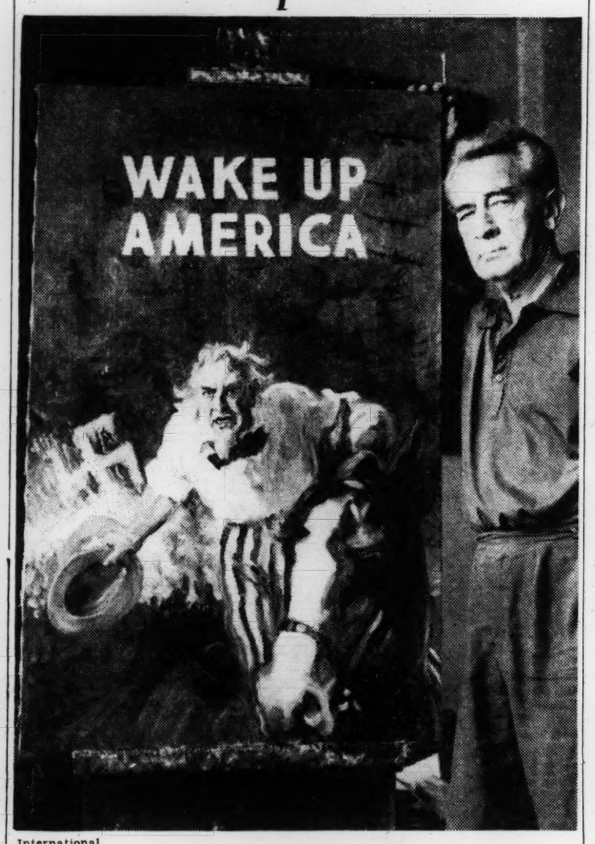
Write and telegraph to your Senators and Representatives. Write to your newspapers. Demand the privilege of being called into the service of the Nation. Tell them that we want conscription. Tell them that we back up General Pershing.

If you belong to great patriotic organizations, make them act. If you want to make your will felt but do not know how to make it felt, write to me and I shall try personally to put you in touch with the men and women who know how you can help most effectively in your own home towns and villages.

Our defense against the enemies who are already within our country has still to be organized. Nearly all our defense against the enemies that are still outside our country has still to be organized. If we won't act, our Government can't. It is up to us.

The fighting line of the war for the enslavement of the human spirit is nearing our shores. For every American "there is no discharge in that war." An American is a free man or he is nothing. Our fate and the fate of our children depends on what each one of us does—now.

'Wake Up America'



International

James Montgomery Flagg

Here is the artist with the preparedness poster he has done for the Wake Up America Committee of which he is a member.

Bolivian Mine Owner Explores Chance for Tin Smelter in U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Simon I. Patino, Bolivian operator in tin, returning here from France, said he was to confer with the National Defense Advisory Commission on means of insuring an adequate U. S. tin supply, and to explore the possibility of building a $2,000,000 tin smelter in this country.

Señor Patino, who is Bolivian Minister to France, said he was in accord with President Roosevelt's program of Hemisphere defense, and was anxious to co-operate fully in the U. S. defense undertaking.

The Patino mines in Bolivia are said to produce over 53 per cent of the tin output of that country. The ore now is shipped to smelters in Liverpool, England, and the refined metal is sent back to this country. The output of his mines lately has been about 8,000 tons annually; but with restrictions removed, production would reach 14,000 tons a year.

He pointed out that the entire tin output of Bolivia would not meet the needs of the United States, since Bolivia produces about 36,000 tons, and the United States used 80,000 tons last year.

Willkie Speech Seen Encoraging to Britain

MADRID, Aug. 19 (AP)—Britain may feel encouraged by the acceptance speech of Wendell Willkie, Republican nominee for the United States Presidency, the newspaper A. B. C. commented editorially, adding that Germany was justified in charging that the United States contributes to prolongation of the war.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc., Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17. 10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Nov. 3. 7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 6, Nov. 3. 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), Sept. 29.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Nov. 3.
Tampa—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., WDAE, 1220kc, on Sept. 1.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 1, 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Nov. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Nov. 3, 17.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Aug. 25; Sept. 22.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Sept. 1, 15; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Aug. 25; Sept. 8, 22; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Sept. 13, Oct. 20, Nov. 17.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Parramatta: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.

Victoria

Melbourne (First Church): Collins Street, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 15.

United States

California

Piedmont: Piedmont Community Hall and Park, 2:30 p. m., Aug. 25.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Aug. 26.

Maine

Camden: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Aug. 26.
Harrison (auspices Society, Bridgton): Camp Newfound, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 25.

Massachusetts

Wareham (auspices First Church, Bourne): Memorial Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 25.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 29.

New Mexico

Santa Fe: Library Building, 3 p. m., Aug. 25.

New York

Huntington: Central High School, South Huntington, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 25.

Washington

Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Eighth Avenue at Seneca Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 27.

Wisconsin

Eagle River: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Aug. 22.
Oconomowoc: Oconomowoc High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Aug. 25.

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Insurgent New Dealers Hail Willkie as Their True Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Hailing Wendell L. Willkie's acceptance speech at Elwood, Ind., on Saturday as the voice of "true Democratic leadership," insurgent partisans from the New Deal were joined here today in tribute to the Republican presidential nominee and his notice-serving that "party lines are down" in the 1940 national campaign.

All seven national Willkie headquarters centered here hummed with accelerated activity with the return of their leader from the notification ceremony, and at the Democrats-for-Willkie Offices in the Chanin Building a statement of congratulatory comment was at once forthcoming over the signatures of Johm W. Hanes, one-time New Deal Undersecretary of the Treasury; Lewis W. Douglas, Budget Director early in the Roosevelt Administration; Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, a national figure in the Women's Club movement, and Dr. Alan Valentine, President of Rochester University. These four, appointed by Mr. Willkie to organize the Democratic bolt to the Republican ticket, acclaimed the speech as "a brilliant restatement of sound Democratic principles."

Democrats Find Leader

"We Democrats have found a leader we can follow and in that speech a liberal platform true to the best traditions of the Democratic Party," their statement declares.

"Mr. Willkie's emphatic opposition to business monopolies is revealed in the regulation of free enterprise, in collective bargaining, in minimum wages and maximum hours, and in old-age pensions and unemployment allowances as sound Democratic principles.

"We Democrats are proud, too, of his straightforward pleas for racial and religious tolerance and for civil liberties."

From his Long Island summer place, Alfred E. Smith, for whom the New Deal has broken a lifelong Democratic affiliation, was equally commendatory, asserting over the telephone that he thought the speech "very brave and straightforward" and agreed with it "all the way."

Indications were today that Willkie Campaign Arrangements will have rapid crystallization with the nominee's return here this week at which time those who, like Mr. Smith, will take the stump for him are expected to declare the extent to which they will be active in the canvass.

Town Hall Seeks Debate

Meanwhile, Town Hall was out with the initial bid for a forum for the debate to which Mr. Willkie challenged President Roosevelt.

In wiring invitations to the two presidential candidates for joint discussion on the platform which has become nationally known as "America's Town Meeting of the Air," George V. Denny, Jr., President of Town Hall, said that he had received requests from all over the country to bring the debate to this country-wide forum on current American issues.

Simultaneously, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, took the stand that the Willkie speech revealed the electorate had "no real choice between the major-party candidates," so that any debate between them "would involve little more than personalities and oratorical generalizations."

"If there is to be a real debate on fundamental principles, he held, "I submit that I must take part in behalf of the Socialist Party."

Willkie Gives Cue to Campaign

Continued from Page 1

democracy in the Republican Party and not the New Deal Party." This statement may cause writhings among the lesser political packs but to the American voter, who has never taken party labels seriously, it will be refreshingly frank.

For Aid Short of War

In foreign affairs, Mr. Willkie was similarly outspoken. He went so far as to quote with approval a Roosevelt definition of American foreign policy in the crisis, though immediately putting his own definition as not committing the country to war. In strongest terms he warned isolationists of the stake Americans have in the preservation of Great Britain. As forecast, he disposed right at the outset of the immigrants, round which a whispering-campaign threatened to center. He attributed to the New Deal the vacillations of the ill-fated French Blum Government, while associating to himself the heroic utterance of Winston Churchill in the British Government.

In all this, Mr. Willkie shrewdly appeared to be drawing the major issue of the campaign as he would have it, the issue of competence, which is another way of saying—of personality. Mr. Willkie asked the Nation to have confidence in him to do the job which Mr. Roosevelt is trying to do and do it better, and without the concommitants of business-baiting or class antagonism or international name-calling.

Economic Proposals Later

Mr. Willkie did not devlop his own alternative economic proposals for meeting the unemployment problem except as he advocated business confidence and increased industrial productivity, but he is understood to have omitted this because of lack of space. He will take the matter up later.

Although he assailed Mr. Roosevelt for provocative statements against dictators, he did not hesitate to state his own abhorrence of Herr Hitler in something short of diplomatic language whom he promised to "out distance" in "any contest he chooses in 1940 or after" adding that "when we beat him, we shall beat him on our own terms in our own American way."

Mr. Willkie's speech was delivered under unusual handicaps Many who had read the address in advance enthusiastically and who had heard Mr. Willkie lift crowds to their feet in past extemporaneous utterances, were disappointed in its delivery. The delivery was adequate rather than inspired. In part, this was due to Mr. Willkie's difficulty in adjusting himself, as a born extemporaneous speaker to the handicaps of a prepared address. In part it was due to the weather, and to the very size of the crowd which probably was the largest in domestic political history. The temperature in the shade was 102. Mr. Willkie did not stand in the shade, but in the full brutal heat. He was one of a few hundred men in the multitude who wore a coat.

Did Little Gesturing

Typewriters in the press section were as hot as the fender of a car parked in the sun and the temperature of the air was like the inside of the same parked car. Mr. Willkie took severe punishment under these conditions as he raised his forefinger in admonitory emphasis, and ultimately his voice took on a matter-of-fact delivery, satisfactory for the radio, but not evoking frenzied applause. The biggest cheer came when he challenge Mr. Roosevelt to a Lincoln-Douglas debate. The ovation lasted four minutes. The crowd stretched away under the maples and oaks as far as the eye could see. But it was too big to coalesce or ever to merge into a single personality. And it was taking the same beating from the sun that Mr. Willkie was. Many of the thousands had occupied the same chairs for hours moving them about, following the shade. Some of Mr. Willkie's strongest sentences evoked no response whatever.

The "I Pass Party"

The crowd tittered when he branded the New Deal as the "I Pass Party" but did not take it up. It offered no reaction whatever when he made the New Dealish comment that concentration of economic wealth in 1929 "had gone further than it ever should go in a democracy." Or when he recited a list of New Deal social and economic goals and declared his belief in such. Significantly, when for an instant he interpolated a phrase after saying that he was a businessman, and, looking directly at his audience declared "of which I am proud," the crowd gave him an instant response. The steady reading of much more important matter brought intent interest but none of the applause which the skillful histrionic ability of Mr. Roosevelt might have elicited.

The speech leaves Mr. Willkie with his campaign well under way, his cards on the table, his fundamental liberalism featured and the line of attack evident which will be made on Mr. Roosevelt.

For a presidential election it is one of the most remarkable opening utterances on record.

News for Willkie

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's Chicago Daily News, in an editorial today, stated that it "believes that Wendell Willkie should be chosen as the next President of the United States."

Commending Mr. Willkie's position on international policy as outlined in his address last Saturday, when he accepted the Republican presidential nomination, the newspaper said:

"On the basis of this great speech, and always reserving the right to change our mind in the unlikely event that he later wavers or weakens in the vital concerns of foreign policy and national defense, the Daily News believes that Wendell Willkie should be chosen as the next President of the United States."

Sun for Willkie

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Baltimore Sun, an independent Democratic newspaper, will announce editorially tomorrow its support of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee. The Sun supported President Roosevelt in 1932, but declined to support either him or his Republican opponent, Alf M. Landon, in 1936.

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Women's Coat Shop—Second Floor

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Silvanus Goes to Sea

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Part One

Once upon a time there was a little man with a long beard and large, pointed ears. He wasn't a dwarf, or anything like that. As a matter of fact he was a well-to-do farmer, who lived by the side of a bluebell wood.

You would have known his farm the moment you saw it, because it was different from all the other farms in the country, being painted a bright blue—every bit of it, from the roof to the pig-sty.

Perhaps you are wondering why the little man (whose name was Silvanus) chose to paint his farm blue. I will tell you. When he was a boy, Silvanus had wanted to be a sailor. Many boys are like that, and some of them get their way and go to sea. But Silvanus had parents who wished him to be a farmer, and there was no getting out of it, although Silvanus begged and begged. He even went on his knees on one occasion, but it was no use, and being a gentle child by nature, he at last gave way and settled down, and when he was twenty-one his father's farm became his own.

But one thing he would do. He would paint the farm blue—a real sea blue—and this, he felt, made up for things a bit.

By the side of the biggest barn was a wide pond, and when the wind blew over it, and the white ducks went bobbing up and down on the waves, Silvanus was happy, for it made him think of the ocean and the white-sailed ships. And when the bluebells came out in the wood, and spread themselves far and wide, he pretended that the sea was there, and that the trunks of the trees were stout masts, and the long bluebell leaves strands of seaweed tossed up from the bed of the ocean.

A Strange Runaway

So you will realize that, although Silvanus was a prosperous farmer, he still wanted to follow the sea.

Silvanus had a good wife, a good son, and a good daughter. He also had a number of farm hands, most of whom were very good, though one or two were sometimes inclined to be lazy and go to sleep in the fields when the sun was hot. But many people want to do that, and one couldn't blame them altogether. So you might have supposed that everything was going on happily at the farm. But it wasn't. At least, not for Silvanus. He never breathed a word to anyone about his feelings, but every day, and every week, and every month, the lure of the sea grew stronger and stronger until, quite suddenly, and almost to his own surprise, Silvanus ran away.

It was strange to run away like that, because he was his own master and could do whatever he chose. He could quite easily have told his good wife that he was going, because she wouldn't have tried to stop him. But he didn't. He just tied up a few things in a bundle, fixed the bundle to the end of a stick, and slinging it over his shoulder, crept from the farm in the early hours of a gay spring morning, and hastened across the fields to the road without once looking back. His heart beat expectantly beneath his little coat, and his beard twitched on his chin. He felt he was a small boy instead of a well-to-do farmer, who owned most of the property round.

Silvanus's First Sail

And so, after many years of waiting and wishing, Silvanus went to sea.

The ship on which he found himself was a fine vessel with two masts and a number of trim sails. She looked very beautiful as she lay at her moorings in the bay, and it was all he could do to keep from singing aloud when he climbed the rope ladder and stepped upon her polished deck.

He was an able-bodied seaman at last, he told himself, and stood by the rails looking out to where the deep waters danced against the sky, and the waves tossed back their blue coats to display their white linings.

The ship sailed that evening. Silvanus felt the stir as she moved into the wind, and heard the grind of her timbers and the catch of her breath as she heeled over. The farm and the fields and the wood seemed very far away.

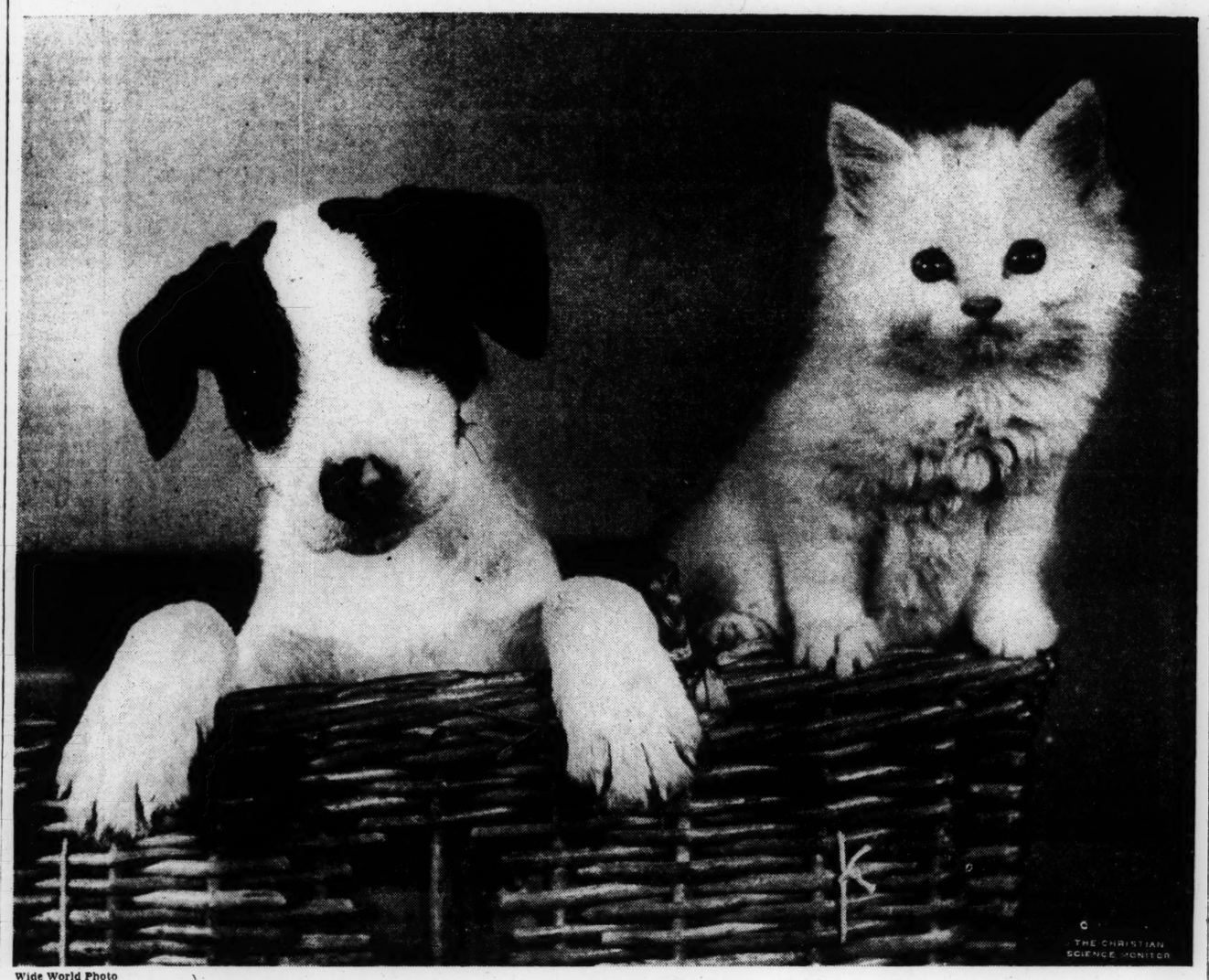
Into the midst of the ocean went Silvanus. Into the wind and the storm. Into the heart of the great waves that pitched the ship this way and that as if she were no more than a feather; that lifted her high and dragged her down again; that flung the foam from stem to stern. And the wind shook the sails as a dog shakes a rat, and bellowed like a bull in a barn. There was no standing against it, or shouting against it, and Silvanus, who, you will remember, was very small, took himself down to a dark corner in the hold, and rolling himself up in a blanket stuffed his fingers into his ears.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Storm Noises

The wind is mooing like a cow,
The wind is stamping with its hoof . . .
The rain is pecking like a dove—
Pick-pecking all along the roof.
The thunder gallops like a goat
And tramples on a murky cloud;
And, as he scampers down the sky,
His footsteps echo long and loud.

ROWENA BENNETT



Wide World Photo

Who Said Dinner?

Reginald Wave

If there was one thing Reginald Wave enjoyed more than another it was a sunny morning in summer, for then, on the beach, he had plenty of company. After days of tossing about on the wide ocean, a friendly little wave such as Reginald was delighted to see the happy crowds.

On this particular morning he crept as far up the beach as he could until with a gentle kerplonk he landed in a dainty little basin among the rocks which seemed to have been made for him.

Soon he heard two more kerplonks, and there were his dear sister and brother, Wilhelmina and Montague Wave, tumbling in by his side, followed by a number of other wave children.

"We thought you might like our help and our company," they said, as they settled down.

"Thank you, dear Wilhelmina and Montague, and all of you," said Reginald politely. "You will be most useful for I have thought of a plan. If we wait here until Solomon Sunbeam comes along," he explained, while the waves listened eagerly, "we could ask him to warm us to that we could make a paddle pool for the tiniest children where they could sail their dear little boats quite safely. Then we should be happy, and they would be happy, and I am sure Solomon Sunbeam would be happy too."

"It seems quite the best way to spend this sunny morning," all the waves said together.

Before long, Solomon Sunbeam arrived, dressed in his best golden suit.

"What a fine idea!" he exclaimed, when he heard about the plan, and off he hurried to get the help of his brother and sister sunbeams.

Soon a lovely warm paddle pool was ready and waiting for its visitors, and in a few minutes they came trooping along—Susy, Mary, Ronald and Jane. They brought their little boats with them too, and played in the pool all the morning until their nurses came to take them home for lunch.

Then Mother Sea came too, looking for Reginald and Wilhelmina and Montague Wave, and off they all went with their wave friends to join the outgoing tide.

But the little rocky hollow didn't feel sad or lonely, for it knew they would come back again as soon as the tide turned.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.

News of Prize-Winners

By Peter White

We always enjoy hearing how you girls and boys enjoy the books you win as prizes in the contest. This month we have such a nice letter from Celia Mae Murray, of Danforth, Maine, that we shall share it with you.

"We all like 'The Littlest House' and we are glad that Elizabeth Coatsworth has lots of poems in it," she wrote. "I hope I can keep the book cover good. I would like to live on that street by the harbor.

"Jean and Lydia and Mark seem very real. It is hard to remember that they are story book children. I have a little sister that acts just like Mark."

No wonder Jean and Lydia seem real, Celia Mae. They are really Meg and Catherine, the two little daughters of the author, who, in her home life, is Mrs. Henry Beston. And they posed for the drawings.

Our very small readers seem to have been having too much outdoor fun in these warm months to find time to write for the contest. So both prizes this time are going to older ones.

Ruth Foell, eight, of Boerne, Texas, has won a prize for a paper on "The Wonderful Tree," by Henry Beston; and David Lee Sparks, nine, of Wessington, South Dakota, has won a prize for an essay on "The Scarecrow and the King," by Henry Beston.

Ruth's prize is "Sinfi and the Little Gypsy Goat," by Chesley Kahmann, a tale of a girl who had always wanted a pet of her own. When her uncle traded a colt for a goat, she saw her opportunity.

David's prize is "Peter Peppercorn," by Ethel Calvert Phillips, a fine story of a boy who left the Dutch village of Bergen and came to the New World to visit his cousins in New Amsterdam in 1663.

Here is Ruth's essay:

I like the story of "The Wonderful Tree" because it teaches everyone to be kind and that even the poor can share with others.

This is a story of a woman and her little boy who were very poor and had broken dishes and very thin bedcovers, but yet their cottage was neat.

One day, she said to her son, "The strawberries in the woods should be ripe." They picked a basketful. His mother said, "You may take the strawberries to the market to sell."

The next morning, the little boy went to market. On the way, he met a woman who said she was very hungry, so he gave her his lunch. When he left, he heard her calling him, so he went back and she gave him a brown seed.

When he reached home, he told his mother about the seed, and after supper he planted it. A tree grew and about a month later there were all different kinds of fruits and seed pods on it.

One day, a wind blew the tree, and fruits and seed pods were blown out of it. The little boy and his mother opened the seed pods and found clothes and house furnishings and they put up a welcome sign for anyone who passed by.

We will publish David's essay next Monday.

We make special mention of John Tallackson, ten, of Los Angeles, California, who sent in a good essay on "The Porcupines' New Home," by Henry Beston.

HUMPTY DUMPTY!

Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Twelve

Judy Jo put all the toys away carefully in the box, and tucked the box back on the shelf between the tracts and sermons. Then she looked around.

Dr. Page had put a table before his big chair, and on it were all the pieces of poor Jack o' lantern.

"What—!" gasped Judy Jo.

"Maybe I can put him together again, with matches," explained Dr. Page. He had broken some matches into short pieces, and was sharpening the ends.

"Oh, that would be just wonderful!" Judy Jo wanted to help. It was like doing a picture puzzle! They found the pieces that went together, and Dr. Page fastened them firmly in place with bits of match. Luckily, the bottom was thick, and had not broken.

A Fitting Name

Slowly, it began to look like Jack o' lantern again!

"Oh, oh!" cried Judy Jo, "oh, my!"

"Humpty Dumpty had a great fall," quoted Dr. Page.

"And all the King's horses and all the King's men, couldn't put Humpty together again," sang Judy Jo, "but Dr. Page can!"

"He hopes so, anyway," Dr. Page laughed, and fitted another piece in place.

Oh, how fine! Bit by bit, and after awhile, hurrah! Judy Jo clapped her hands over her mouth for fear she should wake Tad—for there was her grand, splendiferous Jack o' lantern again, as good as ever (that is, if one handled him with care, and didn't look too closely!).

One tooth was gone, but that made him all the funnier.

"Oh, Dr. Page!" cried Judy Jo, "I thank you so much!"

"I do believe I'm as pleased as you are!" chuckled Dr. Page. ("But I'll make her a fine new one," he said to himself.)

"I'm going to name him Humpty Dumpty," giggled Judy Jo.

Humpty Rides Alone

"Well, now!" laughed Dr. Page, "I would. That's the very name for him."

"There goes Miss Susan," said Judy Jo. "The Ladies' Aid Meeting is over, and we must go."

"I'll carry Taddy," said Dr. Page. "We'll put Humpty in the cart."

They did, oh, so carefully.

Then they put on Tad's cap and coat, and wrapped him in the warm shawl. He didn't wake up at all.

Off they went, Tad's head, like a rosy cherub, nodding over Dr. Page's shoulder, and Humpty Dumpty, in solitary splendor, riding alone in the Sea-going-hack.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Let's Camp Out at Home

By A. Neely Hall

Maybe you went camping with Daddy this summer, or last summer. If you did, you know what fun camping is, and you will want to go again. Camping in the back yard is fun, too, and there is plenty of time before cold weather to try it.

Pitch a tent, build a fireplace and make a table and stools of boxes. Then it will take only a little imagination to make you feel that you are miles away from home, beside a lake or river, or in the deep woods. If Mother agrees to your "sleeping out" it will be easier for you to imagine lake, woods, deer, bears and other things, after dark.

The picture suggests how you can fix up a corner of your back yard for the play camp. You should use your play corner where there isn't a lawn that you might spoil. Most likely there is a fence or shrubbery along two sides of the corner. Imagine that the other two sides are a lake shore. Make a "shore line" of sticks, branches, stones and cut grass. Then remember that everything beyond is "water" and take off your shoes and stockings before you go "wading." Yes, you may have a boat. Two or three boards placed side by side, with boxes for seats and a stick for a paddle, will do very well.

A Home-Made Tent

There is nothing better than a pup-tent for the back yard camp. But, if you do not own one, you can easily rig up a home-made tent like that in the picture. Set up a ridge pole and a tent pole as shown in the corner sketch. If there is a tree in your camp corner, fasten a block of wood to it about 40 inches above the ground, to support one end of the ridge pole. If there isn't a tree, maybe there is a fence or clothes post to which you can nail the block. The ridge pole may be a clothes pole or a straight tree branch. The outer end of the ridge pole must be supported by a pole. This may be any kind of a stick long enough to drive its lower end several inches into the ground. Nail the ridge pole to its top.

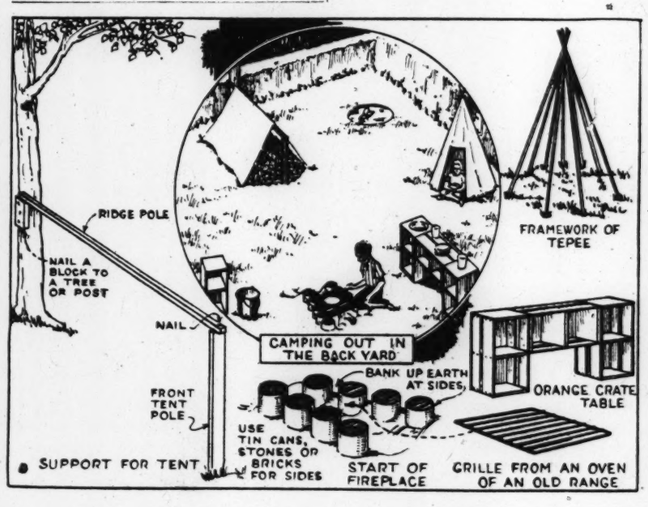
Old sheets will do for tent material, but something thicker will be better. You may find some old awnings, blankets, burlap bags or a rug which you can use. Small pieces may be pinned together with large safety pins or long nails. Throw the tent material over the ridge pole and tie its side edges to stakes driven into the ground. End flaps may be made of burlap bags or other material, but it is not likely that you will want them, since you will not be camping out in bad weather.

A Tepee for an Indian

Maybe you would prefer a tepee, for an Indian camp. A sketch in the corner of the illustration shows how to build a framework of clothes poles, rug poles, curtain poles, rake and hoe handles, and any other long poles that you can find. Since you will need eight or nine poles, you may have to splice short lengths together, to get enough of the right length. Cross the pole tops as shown and tie them. Then spread the lower ends. Cover the framework with any material that you can find. Leave an opening between two poles for a doorway.

The back yard is a good place to learn simple cooking, because Mother will be at hand to show you how. You can build a good fireplace by placing two rows of cans, stones or bricks as shown in a sketch. Slant the rows so that there is a space of 4 inches at one end and 14 inches at the other end. Pile earth outside of the rows and fill the cans with earth. Scoop out several inches of earth between the rows for the firepit. With a little hunting, you will find a grille from an oven of an old range, for the top, to complete the fireplace. Charcoal briquets sold for outdoor fireplaces will be good fuel for you to use.

A sketch at the right suggests how to nail together three orange crates to form a camp table and cupboard. In the picture you will see a small pool. This is a wash tub set into the ground. From day to day you will think of other things to make for your back yard camp.


RIDGE POLE
NAIL A BLOCK TO A TREE OR POST
NAIL
FRONT TENT POLE
SUPPORT FOR TENT
CAMPING OUT IN THE BACK YARD
USE TIN CANS, STONES OR BRICKS FOR SIDES
BANK UP EARTH AT SIDES
START OF FIREPLACE
FRAMEWORK OF TEPEE
ORANGE CRATE TABLE
GRILLE FROM AN OVEN OF AN OLD RANGE

A Service TO YOU

The advertisements of private schools in The Christian Science Monitor are a definite help to you in choosing a school. They bring you information about schools in many localities throughout the United States and Canada, also in England and Continental Europe. Look for the school advertisements on the Education Page. Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Home Forum

Speaking in Praise Of Buttermilk

BUTTERMILK REMINDS ME of Milton's "L'Allegro." Not that there is any mention of buttermilk in the poem. The nearest Milton comes to buttermilk is a reference to "milkmaid," "junkets," and "cream-bowl." Yet buttermilk and "L'Allegro" somehow go together. The poem is a description of the joys of country living, and buttermilk is one of them.

When I say "buttermilk," I mean real buttermilk with specks of butter floating in it, buttermilk so rich and foamy you might almost eat it with a spoon, yet pouring as smoothly from pitcher to glass as nectar from the bowl of Hebe.

The buttermilk I drink comes from a certain farm kitchen where the women churn three or four times a week. It costs five cents a quart. When no one comes to buy, it is fed to the chickens. I do not begrudge them this delicacy. It is as good for them as it is for me. Doubtless they enjoy it as much as I do. Yet what continues to amaze me is that chickens should ever get a chance at it.

* * *

There are two ways to approach buttermilk. One is to be brought up with it. The other is to discover it. My father approached it in the first way. Of all the stories he used to tell of his boyhood on the farm in Nova Scotia, none is more vivid to me than his account of a favorite between-meal lunch of bread, molasses, and buttermilk. When the loaves of bread were just coming from the brick oven, you broke off the long crisp crusts where the dough had run over the edge of the pan, dipped them in molasses, and ate them to the accompaniment of buttermilk. It was a good thing my grandmother baked often and that the supply of buttermilk was large, for my father was the youngest of ten brothers.

* * *

I am not much given to praising food and drink—at least not in print. If I were to make a list of the joys of country living, I would not emphasize what feeds the stomach. The imagination is so much more interesting than the stomach. But fortunately some foods feed both. For instance, there is the salad you pick and prepare yourself. Not an hour ago you went through the garden, taking a leaf of this, a stalk of that, a sprig of something else. Now it is all washed and cool and chopped and blended and as good to look at and think about as it is to eat. In my list I might also mention such a thing as the first pink rhubarb of the year, or the first strawberries, or any fruit from your own vine or tree. I should probably be forgiven if I included hot baking powder biscuit with butter and honey. And, after that, what would go better than a glass of cold buttermilk?

Now that the city and the country are so close together, you can live in either and have something of the other. But how often does real buttermilk find its way to the city? Thoreau says a blueberry never reaches Boston.

* * *

After all, there is something a little fabulous about buttermilk. You might expect to come across it in a folk song or a Mother Goose rhyme along with curds and whey. Applied to buttermilk, the old word "quaff" is no false poeticism. It is the right, the exact word to use.

I met a man once who told me he liked buttermilk in summer, but not in winter. I like it the year round and the day round. Yet I admit it has special qualities on a warm summer evening, just before you go to bed.

You have taken a walk after supper, let us suppose. Then you have gone bathing in your brook. You carried a lantern down to the water and set it up for a lighthouse on one of the rocks. What that light did to the dark water below and the dark tree foliage above, I'll not try to describe. By the time you leave the water, you have forgotten that it has been a hot day.

* * *

Now you go indoors to read. If this sounds more like "Il Penseroso" than "L'Allegro," remember that the two are only different moods, not different men. If it sounds more like Thoreau than Milton, that is all right, too. Having taken a dip in your own brook, you might now take a dip in Walden Pond or Concord River. And, while there, you might look around for that passage about the blueberries.

When the idea first occurs to you of going to bed, that is the time to get up and pour yourself a glass of buttermilk. Spread a slice or two of dark bread with butter. If you wish, add a spoonful of strawberry jam or wild grape jelly or anything else comparable. Then, having eaten, you go to bed and go to sleep.

ROBERT FRANCIS

By Courtesy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NAVAJO WOMEN ON HORSEBACK": *A Painting in Tempera by Gerald Nailor*

THE YOUNG NAVAJO painter, Gerald Nailor, is regarded in Santa Fé as the most talented of the Indian painters of today. Although he did study for a brief interval at the Indian School in Santa Fé, he is for the most part self-taught. He works in the tempera medium commonly employed by the Indians, and his pictures are wrought in a decorative, calligraphic, patterned style.

After seeing hundreds of drawings executed by industrious Indian painters, we soon grow critical. The average in craftsmanship is high, but only a few attain superlative qualities that mark artistry of first rank. Inborn is the Indian's capacity to dispense his material in orderly and patterned manner. He weakens immediately when he attempts to suggest naturalistic perspective, or to work in an allusive, impressionistic way. Decisiveness is the essence of his style; compactness and orderliness are inevitable ingredients. But the Indian may have these attributes and yet make pictures which are more interesting as documents than works of art. Other graces are needed, such as subtly modulated color, sensitively defined contours. There should be mobile, fluid lines and implied movement.

Gerald Nailor is one of the artists who surpasses the average effort. He uses fewer descriptive details and he works with the idea of the entire composition in mind; his picture is not merely an agglomeration of interesting separate details. A Navajo Indian, Mr. Nailor shows a tendency to outgrow local limitations, to handle native material with a broad and even cosmopolitan outlook. He loses some of the primitive charm of his contemporaries because of greater sophistication, suavity, and facility. The work of Mr. Nailor and one or two other Indians has invited comparison with Oriental graphic artists of Persia and India and Japan; it has provoked once again the question of racial and cultural affinity of the American Indian with Asiatic cultures.

The elegance and gracefulness of Mr. Nailor's work prove particularly appealing because in modern European art the tendency has been away from the fine, precious, ornamental miniature style. The broad sweep, the roughened texture, the summary handling have replaced the patient perfected calligraphic style. It is worth pondering the problem of the future of our gifted Indian artists. Will they change, as Westerners have, under the impact of industrialism, speed, and mechanization?

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Burning of Cornstalks

Back in that deep treasure-cave of memory
I hold because I was a country child,
Is one dark corner where the cornstalks' blaze
In gold and scarlet glory still shouts wild
Into the night. If this were all
I'd count that childhood's riches far from small.

CAROL FOSTER

With the Essence of Palestine

MRS. MORTON, with Clara at her side and Pedro and Chango trailing behind, proceeded with leisurely steps across the stretch of plain that separated the (Mexican) village from the lake shore. Now that they were once on dry land she felt no sense of haste. . . .

The scenes about her were curiously exciting to her eyes and to her memory. She felt almost sure that she must have seen this somewhere—and yet she knew definitely that she had never been here before.

She paused and looked about her. To the right she saw fields in which a peasant was plowing with a wooden plow that was drawn slowly along by two oxen. Ahead of her there plodded down the rutted road another span of oxen drawing a creaking cart whose wheels were hewn out of single slabs of wood. To her left lay a plain where, near a few trees, women were drawing water from a well; some of the women balanced water-jars on their black-shawled heads as they waited their turn. The grey fields spread in wide vistas on all sides.

And suddenly for her on this shore it was as if the veil of time were lifted like a curtain, revealing a glimpse of a bygone patriarchal world. This was a world of flocks and herds, and toiling men, and women bearing water-jars on their firmly-upheld heads, and in the air was a grave and noble sadness. She had seen this landscape before . . . But where?

Then it came back to her. It came back to her clearly.

Out of her far-off misty recollections of youth, she recovered the memory. . . This was the sacred land of Palestine. . . Not the real Palestine, but a Palestine that was more real to her than truth.

Like distant organ music, the effect came back to her. She was a child, and it was Sunday afternoon—and, as always on Sunday afternoon in her grandfather's house, silence was of the very essence of the air. Her grandfather and her grandmother and her tall lovely aunts moved about very little on that afternoon, and spoke scarcely at all. They were reading books, or sitting on the lawn beneath the great elm trees, or secluded in their own rooms. In her grandfather's house, the afternoon of the Sabbath was a time for solemn peace and meditation, enforced on all within his doors.

She herself was lying on her stomach on the floor of the small dim library, and was looking at a volume of steel engravings which she had taken down from the bookshelves. The title of the book was TRAVELS IN PALESTINE. She did not read any of the text, but the illustrations thrilled her with visions of a world different from the calm green England which was the only world she knew.

This depicted world was a grey, grave world—a world of bleak hills and olive trees and flocks grazing upon the hills. It was a meager land, a land of the poor. Men were toiling in the fields, and beside wells there stood women bearing water-jars on their firmly-upheld heads. The land was sad, but the air was luminous. . . .

All this came back to her with the vividness of an hallucination as she walked slowly up from the shore of Lake Chapala toward the little town of Jocotepec.—From "Mrs. Morton of Mexico," by ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

The Red Barn Doors In Maine

"YOU NOTICE when you go up-country," a friend had suggested, "that you will see scarcely a painted barn. But if you can find a barn door that is not painted, let me know."

Our friend had certainly stated the rule. The reason, as he explained it, was the old economic one. A farmer can have logs to build a barn merely for the expenditure of his labor, or he can trade for rough-sawed lumber, or buy it for little money. A door, however, should be made of finished lumber of good quality, so a good barn door costs money. The farmer, therefore, feels that he should spend a bit more for paint with which to protect his cash investment. We saw many a barn with sway-backed roof and sagging hips, on the verge of collapse, yet its door blazed a fresh and brilliant red. The door, it seemed, would probably survive to grace another structure.

A generation ago, in certain localities of New Brunswick, barn-door painting was an art. Here the local dauber gave his artistic aspirations full rein. He might do a landscape or a hunting scene, sometimes a schooner under full sail, in fact anything that pleased his, and the farmer's, fancy.—From "In New Brunswick We'll Find It," by LOWELL THOMAS and REX BARTON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Overcoming Debt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE MASTER, Christ Jesus, taught much that is comforting to those who feel they are heavily burdened with debt. On one occasion, when rebuking the self-righteousness of Simon, the Pharisee, Jesus said to him (Luke 7:41, 42): "There was a certain creditor which had two debtors: the one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty. . . . He frankly forgave them both. Tell me therefore, which of them will love him most?" When Simon replied (Luke 7:43), "He, to whom he forgave most," Jesus approved the answer.

This story has wide significance, but one important lesson would seem to be that all should realize their great debt to God. In fact, if all were seeking to meet their obligation to God, the false sense of debt would be unknown. To accept debt as a chronic state in our affairs is as unnecessary and un-Christlike as to accept disease as a chronic physical condition. The false sense of debt and disease can be healed by a clear understanding of the teachings of Christ Jesus as explained in Christian Science.

On page 225 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy states: "Whatever enslaves man is opposed to the divine government. Truth makes man free." Under "the divine government" discordant conditions do not exist. Through Christian Science the law of divine Principle can be understood and demonstrated in all our affairs.

Ignorance of God and of the nature of true substance enslaves mortals. The truth that makes free is the Scriptural teaching concerning the allness of God, signifying that Spirit, Mind, is the only substance. Mortals, departing from this simple basis of real being, believe in the reality of matter as something outside of Spirit, Mind, and are enslaved by this false belief, which opposes the divine government of Mind's universe of ideas.

As a consequence of the mortal belief that matter is substance, some people seem to have a great many material possessions; others, not having enough to sustain them, borrow from those having more. Belief in this false evidence of the physical senses, which testifies to inequality and injustice, arouses greed, hate, selfishness, strife, fear, frustration, debt, all of which rest on the illusion that matter is real.

Because he never entertained any evil thought, Jesus was not deceived by the false evidence of the material senses, nor did he ever lack any needful thing. He advised the rich young man, as recorded in Mark (10:21), "Sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come, take up the cross, and follow me." The young man did not need merely to get rid of his riches, but to get rid of the false belief that matter is substance. Thus would he have "treasure in heaven," and follow the Christ, Truth.

Belief in the reality of matter denies the allness of God. Christian Science shows the unreality of matter, and maintains the justice and impartiality of God's government. If we find we have a sense of limitation, let us not put the blame on others, but let us watch our thinking and carefully cultivate a higher sense of values. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 239 of Science and Health: "If divine Love is becoming nearer, dearer, and more real to us, matter is then submitting to Spirit. The objects we pursue and the spirit we manifest reveal our standpoint, and show what we are winning." If we desire to win spiritual understanding, we shall "take up the cross," surrender self-indulgence, sensitiveness, self-pity, and selfishness, replacing them with thoughts or ideas that express Christlikeness in self-abnegation, humility, and unselfed service. If groping in a darkened state of consciousness, believing that we are unloved, that our services are not appreciated, that we are physically ill, financially in debt, homeless and helpless, we can awaken ourselves out of this state of consciousness by expressing more of the Christlike qualities, knowing that these constitute our true selfhood.

Man, emanating from God, expresses the spiritual nature or divine qualities of the Father. It is false belief in matter as having reality or substance that blinds mortals to the spiritual facts of being. As explained by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 270), "Only by understanding that there is but one power,—not two powers, matter and Mind,—are scientific and logical conclusions reached." Therefore, accepting God as the only power and reasoning from this basis, one denies the false belief that he may not be able to pay his debts. Knowing his first debt is to God, he strives to understand Him aright. To understand God aright is to understand and love His creation, which is teeming with goodness. He who seeks to be kind, honest, merciful, rich in justice, affluent in forgiveness, learns to recognize the spiritual selfhood of his brother man. In his letter to the Romans, Paul admonishes (Romans 13:8), "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

ELIMINANDO DEUDAS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL MAESTRO Cristo Jesús enseñó mucho que es consolador para aquellos que se sienten agobiados por deudas. En una ocasión, al reprender la presunción del fariseo Simón, Jesús le dijo (San Lucas, 7:41, 42): "Cierto acreedor tenía dos deudores; el uno le debía quinientos denarios, y el otro cincuenta. . . . A entrambos les perdonó la deuda. ¿Cuál de ellos, pues, le amará más?" Cuando Simón replicó (San Lucas, 7:43): "Pienso que aquel a quien más perdonó," Jesús aprobó la contestación.

Esta historia tiene un significado muy vasto, pero una de las lecciones que se pueden aprender de ella es que todos debieran de darse cuenta de su gran deuda para con Dios. En efecto, si todos procuraran pagar sus deudas a Dios, el sentido erróneo de deuda sería desconocido. El aceptar deudas como un estado crónico en nuestros asuntos es tan innecesario y tan poco cristiano como el aceptar la enfermedad como un estado crónico en nuestra constitución física. El sentido falso de deudas y enfermedades puede sanarse por un entendimiento claro de las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús según se explican en la Ciencia Cristiana.

En la página 225 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy declara: "Lo que esclaviza al hombre está opuesto al gobierno divino. La Verdad liberta al hombre." Bajo el "gobierno divino" no hay condiciones discordantes. Por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana la ley del Principio divino puede comprenderse y demostrarse en todos nuestros asuntos.

La ignorancia acerca de Dios y acerca de la naturaleza de la substancia verdadera esclaviza a los mortales. La verdad que nos liberta es la enseñanza bíblica respecto a la totalidad de Dios, la cual significa que el Espíritu, la Mente, es la única substancia. Los mortales, apartándose de esta base sencilla de la existencia verdadera, creen en la realidad de la materia como algo aparte del Espíritu, o sea de la Mente, y están esclavizados por esta creencia errónea que se opone al gobierno divino de las ideas del universo de la Mente.

Como resultado de la creencia mortal de que la materia es substancia, algunas personas parecen haber acumulado gran cantidad de posesiones materiales; otras que no tienen bastante para su manutención piden prestado a aquellos que tienen más. La creencia en esta evidencia errónea de los sentidos corpóreos, que atestiguan de la falta de equidad y de justicia, despierta avaricia, odio, egoísmo, contención, temor, frustración, deuda,—todo lo cual se basa sobre la ilusión de que la materia es real.

Puesto que Jesús no albergó jamás pensamientos malignos de ninguna clase, la evidencia errónea de los sentidos materiales no pudo engañarle, y nunca le faltó ninguna cosa necesaria. Según se relata en el Evangelio de San Marco (10:21), aconsejó al rico joven: "Vende cuanto tienes, y dalo a los pobres; y tendrás tesoro en el cielo; y ven, sígueme, tomando tu cruz." El joven no necesitaba meramente deshacerse de sus riquezas, sino del concepto erróneo de que la materia es substancia. Entonces podía tener "tesoro en el cielo" y seguir al Cristo, la Verdad.

La creencia en la realidad de la materia niega la totalidad de Dios. La Ciencia Cristiana demuestra la irrealidad de la materia y mantiene la justicia e imparcialidad del gobierno de Dios. Si encontramos que tenemos un sentido de limitación, no echemos la culpa a otros; vigilemos más bien nuestro propio pensamiento, cultivando cuidadosamente un concepto superior de los valores. La Sra. Eddy escribe en la página 239 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "Si el Amor divino llega a ser más íntimo, más valioso y más real para nosotros, entonces la materia se va sometiendo al Espíritu. Los objetos que perseguimos y el espíritu que manifestamos revelan nuestro punto de vista y demuestran lo que estamos ganando." Si deseamos alcanzar entendimiento espiritual, "tomaremos la cruz", sacrificando la gratificación propia, la sensibilidad, la depresión y el egoísmo, sustituyendo estos sentimientos erróneos con pensamientos o ideas que expresen la semejanza al Cristo en abnegación, humildad y servicio desinteresado. Si andamos a tientas en un estado mental obscurecido, imaginando que nadie nos quiere, que nadie aprecia lo que hacemos por otros, que estamos enfermos, que tenemos deudas, que no tenemos hogar, o que no podemos valernos, entonces podemos despertarnos de este estado mental, expresando más las cualidades semejantes al Cristo, sabiendo que estas constituyen nuestra individualidad verdadera.

El hombre, emanando de Dios, expresa la naturaleza espiritual, o sea, las cualidades divinas del Padre. Es la creencia errónea de que la materia tiene realidad o substancia, la que ciega a los mortales así que no puedan percibir los hechos espirituales de la existencia. Como la Sra. Eddy lo explica en la página 270 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "Solo por el entendimiento de que no hay más que un poder—y no dos poderes, la materia y la Mente—se puede llegar a conclusiones científicas y lógicas." Por lo tanto, si uno acepta a Dios como el único poder, fundándose sobre esta base, refuta la creencia errónea de que no le es posible pagar sus deudas. Sabiendo que su deuda principal es para con Dios, trata de entender a Dios. El entender a Dios significa entender y amar a Su creación, que está llena de Su bondad. El que trata de ser bondadoso, sincero, compasivo, rico en justicia y abundante en perdón, aprende a reconocer la individualidad espiritual de su prójimo. En su Epístola a los Romanos San Pablo nos aconseja (Romanos, 13:8): "No debáis nada a nadie, fuera del amaros los unos a los otros: puesto que el que ama al prójimo, ha cumplido la ley."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

After Rain

Slowly the rain withdraws into the hills
Taking the clouds with it,
And the moon comes out again,
And the tremulous stars
Flooding the fields with watery silver.

A strange quiet is on the night,
But only for a moment,
And then the thin singing of crickets
Begins in the grass,
And a rabbit's narrow heels
Make little sounds along some secret trail.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1940

Boston G. O. P. Sees Midwest Behind Willkie

Leaders home from Indiana with added confidence in victory—Turn to state campaign.

Imbued with increased confidence that Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, will sweep to victory in November, Massachusetts Republican leaders today settled down to State campaign activities following their return from Elwood, Indiana, where many of them listened to Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech.

Impressed with the vast cross-section of Midwestern opinion they gained, members of the Massachusetts delegation stated that whereas prior to their trip they curbed their enthusiasm because of their lack of knowledge concerning the Midwestern situation, today they are convinced the Midwest is ready to vote for Willkie.

Sinclair Weeks, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, one of those who journeyed to Elwood, and an original Willkie supporter, stated:

Calls It Clear Sighted

"It was a refreshingly clear sighted and straightforward discussion of our national and international problems. It sparkled with patriotic fervor and wise practical understanding. It could only have been conceived and uttered by a truly great national leader."

Acting Gov. Horace T. Cahill declared, "The speech was right in the groove. Millions of listeners must have been impressed not only with the substance of the address but with the manner in which it was delivered. In clarion tone, he called upon Americans to preserve their liberty and freedom not only from foes from without but foes from within. At a time when America needs him most a leader has risen and I have every confidence that from what the millions of radio-listenrers heard, the United States under his leadership as President will remain free, virile and strong in the days to come."

A "Pro-Vote" Getter

Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy, who organized a party of 20 Republicans who flew to Indiana, said, "The speech was an epic which will go down in history. Mr. Willkie did not resort to political chicanery. The speech was the first bit of refreshing truth we have heard for a long time. Mr. Willkie has proved himself a leader to whom the electorate can give a 'Pro-vote,' not just an anti-Roosevelt vote."

From Charles Nichols, secretary of the Republican State Committee, came the comment that Mr. Willkie, "certainly stepped out in front with that speech. He took the offensive in the campaign, just as he should have done. His address has increased confidence in ultimate victory for the Party in November."

George Rockwell, chairman of the Massachusetts Republican Finance Committee was also enthusiastic about the "impressive speech and setting."

Pryor Says Willkie Plans To Campaign in All States

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19 (AP)—Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn., Republican National Committeeman and the Party's eastern campaign manager, said today he believed Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate for President, who was "taking nothing for granted," would appear in every one of the 48 States during the campaign.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon and early tonight; lowest temperature tonight near 61 degrees; Tuesday fair, cooler, lower humidity; fresh south winds, shifting to northwest early tonight.

Maine: Showers, cooler in west and north portion tonight; Tuesday fair, cooler.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and cooler preceded by showers this afternoon and early tonight; Tuesday fair and cooler.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, preceded by showers, cooler in northwest portion tonight; Tuesday fair and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and cooler preceded by showers this afternoon and early tonight; Tuesday fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south, shifting to northwest winds over central and north portions and fresh northwest winds over extreme south portion tonight; weather cloudy with showers over central and north portions tonight and over extreme north portion Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	80	New Orleans	81	91
Chicago	56	72	New York	76	77
Denver	55	81	Norfolk	78	83
Kansas City	56	75	Philadelphia	73	83
Los Angeles	60	92	St. Louis	60	77
Miami	79	92	San Francisco	60	75
Minneapolis	51	70	Washington	76	88

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., Aug. 19.
B—Maximum, Aug. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:01 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 1:17 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:09 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Cycle of Fun

One of the 'Nantucketeers'

Barbara Fox of Wellesley, a student at the University of Washington, pauses before the old iron horse of the New Haven Railroad's Picture-Cycle train at Woods Hole, Mass., before embarking for Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket yesterday. About 700 camera and cycle enthusiasts made the trip, which will be repeated Sept. 8.

McMasters, Off the Ballot, Remains Threat to G. O. P.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor, remains a substantial obstacle in the path of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to re-election, although the former has been ruled off the November ballot.

The pensions booster now has promised to support the Democratic gubernatorial nominee, if the Supreme Judicial Court fails to uphold his contention that the State Ballot Law Commission, which ruled him off the ballot, was illegally constituted or that the law requiring an independent candidate to file 53,000 voter signatures is unconstitutional.

If Mr. McMasters should fulfill his promise and his supporters should follow him en masse, the effect on the Saltonstall re-election chances might be more damaging than if he remained on the ballot.

Aid to Democrats

On the ballot he probaby would draw some votes away from the Governor and thus aid the Democratic nominee indirectly. But if he supports the Democratic nominee—who will probably be Paul A. Dever, Attorney General—the McMasters votes would be counted in the Dever total, making it a more substantial Republican obstacle.

It is no secret that Republican leaders had hoped to discredit Mr. McMasters completely by uncovering a vast number of fraudulent signatures on his nomination papers. The resourceful Mr. McMasters, however, charged the signatures were part of a Republican plot against him. It was obvious at the Ballot Law Commission hearing that he still retains numerous loyal supporters who may follow him in his move into the Democratic party.

Between 1936 and 1940 Mr. McMasters shifted party at least four times. In 1936 he was the Union Party nominee for Governor. In 1938 he ran in the Republican primary against Governor Saltonstall, became an independent Townsend Plan candidate for Governor, then abandoned that candidacy to support Mr. Saltonstall. In 1940 he established the National Pensions Party. Now he may go Democratic. The big question, of course, is will his followers go with him?

* * *

Bay State and Willkie

Massachusetts Republican leaders are definitely linking their 1940 political fortunes to the drive of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, a fact which attests to their conviction that Mr. Willkie will carry Massachusetts.

Four years ago, even though political polls indicated Alf M. Landon, the 1936 nominee, would carry the State, the leaders did not tie their campaigns closely to Mr. Landon, because of their conviction that Mr. Landon could not win here.

But now G. O. P. followers are wearing buttons on which the Willkie name is the center attraction, with the names of Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Vice-Presidential nominee; Henry Parkman, Jr., United States Senator candidate; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill grouped around.

The conviction that Mr. Willkie will return Massachusetts to the Republican Presidential column for the first time since 1924 was gained long before the Gallup poll showed that at present Mr. Willkie would carry 54 per cent of the Massachusetts vote to 46 for President Roosevelt.

Perhaps one of the real reasons for Massachusetts G. O. P. confidence is that numerous Massachusetts leaders are key figures in the national campaign organization. Not the least of these is Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Minority Floor Leader, who has become Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Among the others are Sinclair Weeks, eastern finance manager, and Miss Sybil H. Holmes, only woman ever to serve in the Massachusetts Senate, who has been appointed director of women's activities of the eastern division of the Republican National Committee.

Furthermore, such men as Governor Saltonstall and Sinclair Weeks were in the Willkie camp before the Philadelphia convention.

Edgar M. Mills.

Office Pay Hearing To Be Held Tonight

A second public hearing on the proposed State minimum wage of $16.50 a week for office workers throughout Massachusetts will be held at 7 o'clock tonight in Gardiner Auditorium in the State House.

This meeting was especially arranged to give workers an opportunity to be heard. The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which was engaged in its annual state convention at the time of the first hearing, will be represented tonight by Kenneth I. Taylor, its Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

A third hearing is set for Sept. 10 at 10:30 a. m., at which critical employers are expected to complete their case in opposition.

Britain's Plan To Aid Colonies Told by Visitor

London editor on mission to U. S. explains plan of 10-year development throughout Empire.

Everyone in Great Britain will welcome the Canadian action in joining its defense plans with the United States, in the opinion of Maj. W. E. Simnett, London editor of "The Crown Colonist" and authority on colonial affairs, who is visiting Boston on a mission for the British Government relating to a 10-year program of development for 40 of its colonies.

"Such an agreement," said Maj. Simnett, referring to the Canadian-U. S. defense hookup, in an interview at his hotel today, "would bring additional insurance of security to the Western Hemisphere, and I think everyone at home would welcome it. It doesn't take Canada out of the British commonwealth, but brings America in closer association with an important part of it, and that is all to the good.

"None of us want America in this war. We want your material help and moral support, which we very largely have, I think. But we don't want American man-power; we don't need it."

Entirely unrelated to the war, however, is the purpose of Major Simnett's visit. It concerns, he said, extensive plans of the British Government for the development of 40 separate colonies, such as those in the British West Indies, in East and South Africa, and all the highlands about the Seven Seas.

Britain, he reported, is going forward with a program of education and development in these areas covering a period of 10 years and an expenditure of some $280,000,000. Major Simnett is here to express the thanks of his Government to American institutions, such as the Rockefeller Trust, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Phelps Stokes Fund, who have assisted in laying the foundation upon which the British Government is now planning to go forward. It is its hope to prepare these peoples for self-government and independence.

He notes that many Americans with whom he has come in contact since he arrived in the United States in July are considerably heartened when they learn of the purpose of his trip, because it is evidence of Britain's plans for a future which is unclouded by defeat in the present war.

Major Simnett will return to London in October. He has been speaking at universities and before various societies, telling them of this colonial program of his Government. Both he and Mrs. Simnett would prefer, they said, to be in their own country during this period of trial. "It is hard to be away from your country in time of trouble," remarked Mrs. Simnett. The Major expressed himself as "perfectly confident" that Great Britain would win.

Strike Settlement At Walter Baker's Is Believed Near

Following agreement to arbitrate a union demand for a wage increase, settlement of the first strike in the 175 years' history of Walter Baker & Co., Inc., was hoped for by union officials from a conference set for this afternoon. The company at Dorchester is the oldest chocolate manufacturing concern in the United States.

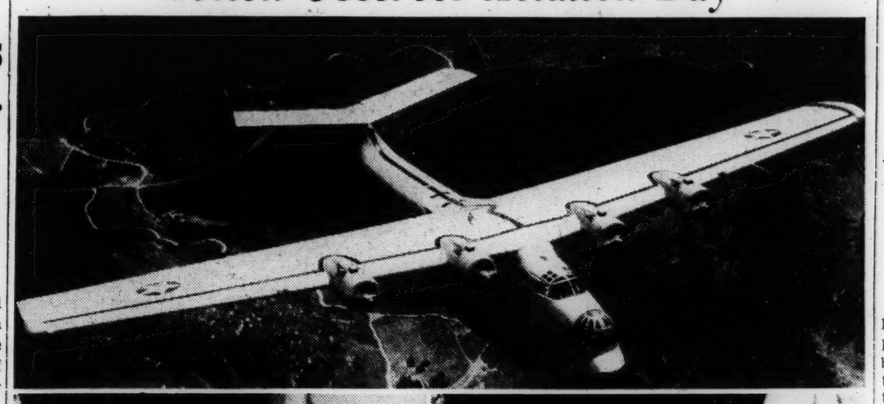
"Clarence Francis, President of General Foods Corporation of which Walter Baker is a subsidiary, came to Boston last week and decided to accept the union plea for arbitration," said John J. Murphy, New England representative of the American Federation of Labor, today.

A mass meeting of striking employees held yesterday ratified the plan of arbitration. Mr. Murphy said that one of the staff of conciliators of the U. S. Department of Labor at Washington was being sought as the arbitrator.

Wages are the sole issue of the strike. The union wants a general increase of 10 cents an hour.

Some 800 production employees are tied up in the strike, which was called Aug. 7 by a Federal labor union of the American Federation of Labor.

Boston Observes Aviation Day



Official U. S. Navy Photo; By a Staff Photographer

Focusing Attention on The Country's Air Needs

Civic and military officials gathered at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common at noon today for the city's first official observance of National Aviation Day. Capt. V. D. Herbster, U. S. N., and Philip O. Lauren of the Chamber of Commerce are shown at the exercises. Above is a United States naval plane, symbolizing those now being rushed to completion in the Nation's defense program. The plane is the huge Consolidated Aircraft Corporation's Model 29 flying boat—the Navy's XPB2Y-1.

Hub Observes Aviation Day; Speed Planes

National Aviation Day was marked in official ceremonies on Boston Common today as airplane plants in New England and elsewhere rushed to complete orders for enlargement of America's military and naval aviation forces.

Speakers emphasized the tremendous advance made by aviation, its shortening of time for mail and passengers and the effect it will have on transportation of the future.

These speakers included Peter F. Tague, Postmaster of Boston; William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner of Boston, and representing Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Philip O. Laurin, representing the President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Capt. V. D. Herbster, U. S. N., representing Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant; Raymond L. Rainey, representing Capt. Thomas Shanley of the Coast Guard station at Salem; Clark Atwater, representing the Executive Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and Louis J. Brems, City Director of Celebrations, and master of ceremonies at the Parkman Bandstand exercises at noon.

The present date for National Aviation Day was fixed a little over a year ago when President Roosevelt signed a joint resolution of Congress naming Aug. 19 of each year as National Aviation Day in honor of Orville Wright, Dayton, Ohio, aviation pioneer, whose birthday it is.

Mr. Wright, with his late brother Wilbur, flew the first heavier-than-air machine in North Carolina in 1903.

While this is the second year in which Aviation Day has been celebrated on Aug. 19, it is the first in which Boston has taken an official interest in the event.

In a proclamation setting the day apart for this occasion, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin pointed out the need of interest in aviation because of the crisis in international affairs. He described the field as one of the most important branches of transportation.

Portsmouth Bridge Getting Its Draw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 19

Piscataqua River at the point where the new interstate bridge is under construction was closed to navigation this morning for two weeks, by order of the War Department.

The river will be closed to traffic until midnight, Sept. 2, when it is expected the new lift-type drawspan of the new bridge will be ready for 24-hour operation. The river was closed to enable contractors to complete the final span.

English Town Asks Namesake To Take Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Aug. 19—An appeal from Barnstable, Eng., has reached here to take its children for "the duration," and has met with such prompt response that $5,000 for that purpose has been raised, according to Charles L. Ayling, banker.

Mr. Ayling is heading a special committee which is raising funds to guarantee the $50 required for head tax, visas, insurance and other requirements required by each child reaching the United States. The appeal was sent by Mayor Charles F. Dart of Barnstable, Eng., who was a visitor here last year.

U. S. to Take 22 Acres More Chicopee Land

The United States Government will take 22 acres of land adjoining the Army's huge Chicopee air base, now under construction, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, announced today.

He said the land would give access to Westover Field—as the base is to be known—from the railroad. Condemnation proceedings will be filed in Federal Court next week, Mr. Brandon said.

At the same time, the War Department announced its plan to take over from the United States Maritime Commission on Friday the freighter Waukeegan as one step in its national defense program.

This vessel, which was formerly in Boston trans-Atlantic service, is the first of a fleet of seven ships to be acquired by the War Department. It will be used as an Army supply boat.

U. S. Destroyers Speeded

BATH, Maine, Aug. 19 (AP)—To make way for three working shifts, the Bath Iron Works, Inc., currently building destroyers for the United States Navy's expanding fleet, inaugurated a 48-hour, six-day weekly working schedule today. The new work program will cover virtually all of the 3,100 employees at the plant.

Winthrop Near Showdown In Plant Issue

Warrant for election issued in town power plan and hearing for injunction held.

Controversy over Winthrop's proposed $1,000,000 municipal power plant heightened today as both sides expressed determination to hold to their course of action—the Selectmen to the proposition that no vote be held on the plan until after the National elections, the petitioner, Fred G. Trask, retired Winthrop policeman, that the voters had a right to a prompt opportunity to register their opinion on the issue.

Hearing on a petition of Winthrop citizens for an injunction against a special election on Mr. Trask's proposal got under way at the Suffolk Superior Court under Judge Vincent Brogna at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Trask said that he had offered two petitions to the Selectmen calling upon them to direct an election on his proposal. The first, which was in two sections, was turned down according to the Selectmen on the grounds that they did not contain the necessary 200 signatures. The other petition was tabled.

Election Warrant Issued

Mr. Trask then appeared before a Justice of the Peace, John Santoro, with 200 signatures, and called attention to a Town statute which provided that a special election warrant may be issued by a Justice of the Peace if the petitioner presents 100 or more signatures. Mr. Santoro issued the warrant as demanded, and set the election for Aug. 24.

Following this, a committee of between 15 and 20 citizens appeared in Superior Court Saturday and filed a petition for an injunction to stop the special election.

Walter Baker, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, said today that he was against the petition being voted upon at the present time because of the additional expense it would cause in view of the approaching national election.

Election Cost Pointed Out

"It would cost at least $1,000," said Mr. Baker, "and in addition we would have to impound the ballot boxes for 30 days as required by statute, and therefore, we would have to purchase new ballot boxes for the national election. In addition I see no reason why this matter has to be rushed. It can be taken up at regular Town Meeting and discussed. I see no cause for immediate action."

Herbert Avery, counsel for Mr. Trask, said today that the law calls for two elections in the interests of the citizens, and that the proposal must be approved by a majority in both elections. Thus, Mr. Avery says there is no question of its "being rushed." "Winthrop citizens are going to have two opportunities to make up their mind on this issue," said Mr. Avery. "If an election is held next Saturday, another will be held on Oct. 26, as required by law."

Mr. Avery pointed out that Mr. Trask was bringing his petition in the interests of lower rates and other municipal benefits which, he said, would occur under a municipally owned system.

Mr. Baker said that power rates in Winthrop were comparable to those in similar cities. He stated that the proposal would be discussed with Winthrop citizens at a special Board of Selectmen meeting to be held at the Town Hall tonight at 8 o'clock.

Lilliputian Lawns Add Touch to City Street

If there are smaller lawns than those on St. Germain Street, they must be rare indeed. For here, in the brief pause between the sun-mellowed brick block of some of Back Bay's oldest apartment houses and the close-crowding sidewalk, there are lawns too small even for the width of a lawnmower.

"I have to get down on my hands and knees and clip it with sheep shears," confided Mrs. Barnett Preston, whose residence on the street dates back some 48 years.

"It's hard work—takes about an hour to do that," she admitted. "And it has to be watered with the hose every night. Of course some people don't take any interest 'round their door to make it look nice. But no matter how little a garden is, it makes a place look as though they cared," she continued seriously as she regarded her own pocket-handkerchief patch with a critical eye.

"I'm very fond of nice green grass, but mine didn't grow well this year—lots of witchgrass in it."

Petunias, bleeding-hearts, asters and zinnias sunned themselves in a half-moon shaped plot close to the curving bay of the house, while the bordering "lawn" cut a precise semi-circle around it hardly more than a hand's span from the sidewalk. A knee-high wire fence protected the miniature front lawn from the careless tread of passers-by.

To the right and left almost the entire length of this most citified of city blocks flowers bloomed as gaily in these small plots as their country cousins in the suburbs. Close to the warm brick house fronts feathery cosmos stirred in the breeze, the cheerful golden glow flowered in profusion, and leafy hedges grew chumily by the sidewalk.

Mrs. Preston recalls when there were no houses at all on the opposite side of the street. It was just a field then. There was a farm on the corner of Massachusetts avenue where the State Theater is now. "It belonged to a man by the name of Moore," Mrs. Preston recalled. "He kept pigs, cows and there were ducks, too, in a pond."

On Massachusetts Avenue there were "fine, big houses—single ones," and the district from the avenue over to Albany Street and up to the end of the Cambridge bridge was called Westchester Park.

By a Staff Photographer

Even Here Weeds Are a Problem

Mrs. Barnett Preston of St. Germain Street in Boston's Back Bay gives her grandson, Duncan, some pointers on weeding in a vest-pocket garden.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village— Irene Dunne and Cary Grant in "My Favorite Wife." 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Passport to Alcatraz," with Jack Holt. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner— "Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Queen of Destiny," with Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway— "The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus, and Akim Tamiroff. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial— "The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "Swing With Bing." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Metropolitan— Shirley Temple in "Young People." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "River's End." 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern— "Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:75, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxson. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum— "South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount— "The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus and Akim Tamiroff. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray. 9, 11:50, a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston— "Wildcat Bus," with Fay Wray. 10:40, a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:45, 10:40. Stage: Orrin Tucker, Wee Bonnie Baker, The Bodyguard, The Stapletons and The Ghezzis.

Scollay— "Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater— "The Hidden Master," "The Fiji Islands," "Going Places," "Mechanix Illustrated," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:10. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie." 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix— Television Preview: Naughty Nineties Musical; Fitzpatrick in the Fiji; Popular Science; Grantland Rice Swimming Pointers; Argentine Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux— Frankie Darro in "On the Spot." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. Also "The Invisible Ray," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

Tremont— "Sidewalks of London," with Charles Laughton. Also "Till We Meet Again," with Merle Oberon and George Brent. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown— "The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. Also "Susan and God," featuring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

University— Bob Hope in "The Ghost Breakers." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "The Safari," featuring Madeleine Carroll. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Radio—Page 11

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts— Guidance tour on British Prints by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

G. O. P. Seeks Willkie Majority Of 75,000 to 100,000 in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 19—In 1820, the first year Maine held a State election, there were 22,014 votes cast. In 1938, date of the last State election, there were 297,238, and in 1936 there were 310,044, which is believed to be the peak vote.

But, with the stimulus of a Presidential election and with the third term issue being played up by Republican leaders, whose strategy is to play up the national picture and minimize State issues, 194 probably will follow the usual pattern of a heavier vote in a national contest.

Republicans are now believed by many political observers to be ahead of the Democrats so far as organizational work for the September election is concerned. In the second Congressional district, normally the center of Democratic strength, for instance, a Republican organization has been perfected in each town and city.

Despite presence of former Gov. Louis J. Brann on the Democratic ticket as candidate for United States Senator, Republicans are voicing confidence that the returns will show surprising Republican gains in the second district.

Lewiston Situation

A purely local condition that prevails in Lewiston normally the Democratic stronghold, is expected to bolster the Republicans despite the fact that Lewiston is Mr. Brann's home city and always has accorded him an excellent vote.

The strong Democratic machine which built itself up in Lewiston around the old city government is weakened to some extent, it is believed. Lewiston has a new "charter government" which has weaned away much of the powers which former Democratic aldermen possessed and which helped build up the strong Democratic machine the city boasted.

Many Democrats joined with the Republican minority in putting over the new form of municipal government and the feelings which broke out at that time are not entirely dissolved. Against this situation, however, the Democrats can point to the presence of not only Mr. Brann but of another popular political figure on the ticket in Edward J. Beauchamp, County Attorney, who was for a short period Mayor of the city under the old form of government. Mr. Beauchamp always has received a strong Franco-American vote, extremely important in the mill city.

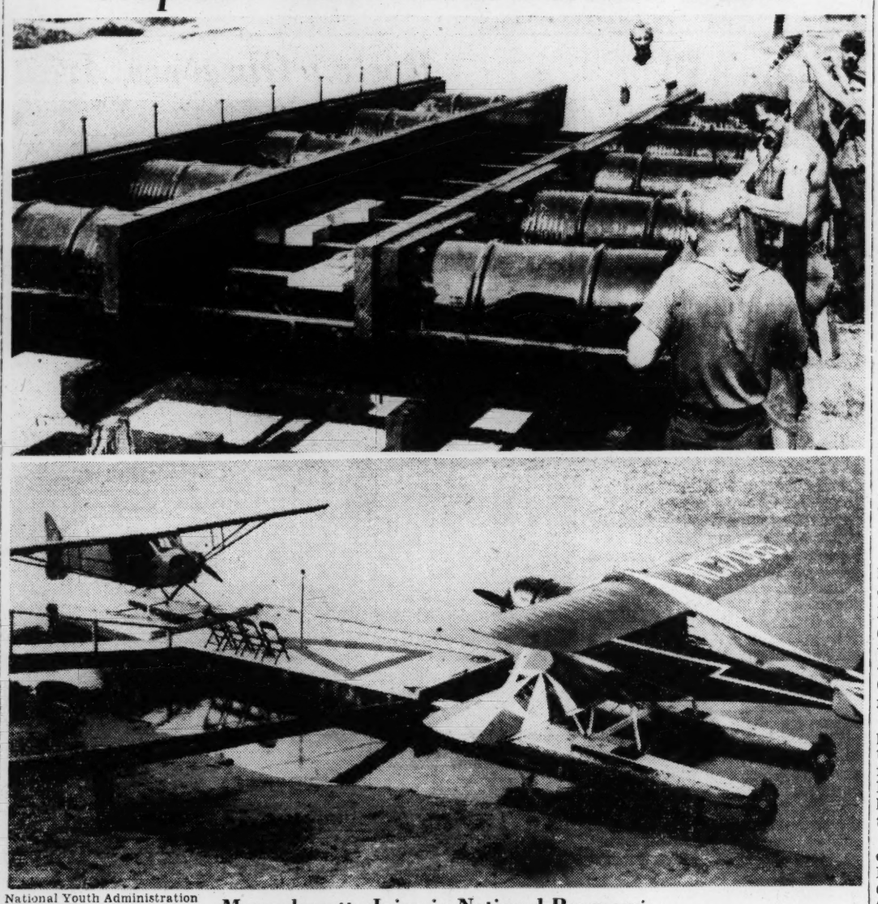
Drive on Absentees

Republicans are making a drive on absentee voters in each town and city. Working separately from the State committee, the G. O. P. also has a Statewide financial committee organized in each of the three districts. Leaders have called upon the party to produce a 75,000 to 100,000 majority for Wendell L. Willkie. They want it as a "talking point" when they raise the old cry "As Maine goes, so goes the Nation."

Were it not for the State situation they might get it, but under the circumstances with Fulton J. Redman focusing attention on the Augusta scandals at every opportunity, a majority of this size is questioned by many Republicans who feel such talk would be better omitted.

It is pointed out that even if the Democrats should not win but should keep the margin down to a few thousand such talk of huge majorities will have just the opposite effect on the national picture. Democratic leaders then may say "Look at rock-ribbed Maine. The Republicans barely won out up there."

Seaplane Bases Form Defense Chain



National Youth Administration

Massachusetts Joins in National Program

Above: NYA workers build a float for a seaplane base at Saugus.

Below: The CAA-NYA base at Northampton, showing distinctive black triangle on orange background for greater visibility from the air.

N. H. Ushers in Season of Fairs With Swanzey Fete, 8 Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 19—The 1940 New Hampshire Country Fair season begins Thursday with the opening of the three-day Cheshire County Fair at Swanzey, and with nine fairs scheduled for this year to continue through Oct. 12 when the Sandwich Fair at Center Sandwich will bring the season to a close.

Here is the schedule of New Hampshire fairs as announced by the state association: Cheshire County Fair, Safford Park, Swanzey, Aug. 22-25; Mascoma Valley Fair, Canaan Fair Grounds, Canaan, Aug. 30-Sept. 1; Lancaster Fair, Lancaster, Aug. 31-Sept. 2; Pittsfield Fair, Pittsfield, Sept. 3-5; Plymouth, Plymouth, Sept. 10-12; Rochester Fair, Cole Spring Park, Rochester, Sept. 17-21; Hopkinton Fair, George's Park, Contoocook, Sept. 24-26; Deerfield Fair, South Deerfield, Oct. 2, and Sandwich Fair, Sandwich, Columbus Day, Oct. 12.

The country fair is still an important part of rural life in New Hampshire, and in addition to the enthusiasm shown by the natives in whose sections the fairs are held, a lot of fans come from distant points just to take in their favorite fair.

Deerfield Fair is a little different from most of the rest in that it has no race track, no midway, and does not allow games of chance. It is essentially an agricultural fair with various exhibits of farm products and livestock with the featured attraction well-known speakers. The profits from this fair are used for civic improvements.

The country fair has changed a great deal through the years. The records of the first Sandwich Fair back in 1885 show that 200 yoke of oxen paraded in the first fair parade while today West Sandwich hasn't a yoke of oxen.

The first New Hampshire fairs, according to history, were held in 1818, a Cheshire County fair at Charlestown and a Rockingham County fair at Chester. These were the first New Hampshire agricultural fairs as they are known today. But from 1722 to 1838, under a charter from the King, the Town of Londonderry held so-called fairs twice a year to "facilitate the sale and exchange of stock and merchandise." From historical records it appears that nearly a half of the communities of New Hampshire have held fairs at one time or another during their histories.

Gain for Safety Seen in Drive On Drunken Drivers

The Massachusetts drive against drunken drivers is definitely a success, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, stated today as he disclosed that over the week end only one fatality resulted from automobile accidents in Massachusetts.

"I am very pleased with the results of the intensive drive against drunken driving now going on throughout the State," said Mr. Goodwin. "Over the week end there was but one fatality and a relatively small number of automobile accidents. It shows conclusively that any organized drive against drunken driving is bound to bring results.

"It is safe to say that tens of thousands of persons are driving their cars after drinking liquor," continued Mr. Goodwin. "Each one thinks the liquor has no effect on him. But if it has no effect on him, why waste money and buy it?"

Separated From Ship. Seaman Rows 25 Miles

Bell Thompson, one of the crew of the fishing schooner Eleanor, of Portland, Maine, became separated from his ship by fog yesterday and was lost.

The Coast Guard was notified and kept up the search until advised by Rockland authorities that Mr. Thompson had rowed 25 miles to shore in his 14-foot dory.

1-2-3 ROOM APARTMENTS

Buildings Clean and Well Managed

Rents $25 to $70 per Mo.

821 BEACON ST.—2 and 3 rooms
65 BURBANK ST.—1 and 1 rm. and alc.
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20 HAVILAND ST.—1 and 2 rms.
30 HEMENWAY ST.—1 and 2 rms.
138 HUNTINGTON AVE.—2 rms.
282 NEWBURY ST.—2 and 3 rms.
99-103 NORWAY ST.—1 rm. and alc. and 2 rms.
19 PETERBORO ST.—1 and 2 rms.
87 ST. STEPHENS ST.—1, 2 and 3 rms.

References Required

Apply to Supt. on premises or Chas. E. Cushing 209 Washington Street, Boston Laf. 7040

AMOS KEAG SAYS—

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A Loyal Friend of the People Since 1852

Switch to Clean ELECTRIC COOKERY Now

You will take delight in the sparkling cleanliness of flameless electric cookery. No soot, no smoke, no cleaning worries. Investigate today.

Public Service Company of New Hampshire

My son, in San Antonio, Is proud of twins . . . and thrifty; He telephoned to tell the news For just two dollars, fifty.

3-minute night and Sunday station rate, exclusive of Federal tax, from BOSTON

TELEPHONE

N. E. Theaters, Fair Aiding Great Britain

Two summer theater programs and a fair are part of this week's campaign for the benefit of Great Britain.

At Newfound Lake, N. H., the New London Players will present tonight "On Borrowed Time," for the Children's Aid and Protective Society, which has supervision of placing refugee children in New Hampshire.

On Wednesday, Gloucester has scheduled a performance of the Shaw success, "Pygmalion," to raise funds for an ambulance to go to Gloucester, England. The program is under the auspices of the British War Relief Association.

In Ogunquit, Maine, Thursday evening, Southern Maine's War Relief Fair will open at the Cliff Country Club for three days. Feature of opening night will be "A Family Album Pageant." Funds raised will be sent to the American Red Cross and other organizations aiding allied refugees.

Port Revenues At Boston Less

Port of Boston Business

For the first time in four weeks, the revenues and wool imports for warehouse of the Port of Boston showed a decrease as compared with a year ago, figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, disclosed today.

The decrease was attributed to uncertainty in shipping schedules due to war conditions.

Imports for consumption, however, continued upward for the fourth consecutive week.

Port of Boston business last week, in statistical summary, was:

Classification	Wk. ending Aug. 17, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,186,607	$1,981,099
Imports for warehouse	393,498	863,776
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	355,571	468,064
Duties collected	369,871	426,416
Wool imports (lbs.)	927,445	1,675,030
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Aug. 17	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	13,990,217	6,649,468
Duties collected	$3,278,411	$2,893,766

Repertory Theater For Town Hall, Inc.

Announcement of the purchase of the Repertory Theater by New England Town Tall, Inc., is made by Philip Cabot, President, who said that it will be used as a center devoted not only to music, drama, dance and other arts but also to a comprehensive educational program to study present-day problems.

The newly acquired property, comprising Repertory Theater, Repertory Hall and offices, is to be completely renovated, according to the announcement—with work beginning at once.

The Repertory Theater, which was opened for much the same purposes in 1925, was tax-exempt, and the New England Town Hall also functions as a tax-exempt institution.

The advisory board of Town Hall includes Philip Cabot, President and Treasurer; George H. Chase, Vice-President, and David C. Atkins, Secretary.

Harvard, Red Cross Plan Hospital Work in England

Establishment of a hospital in England under the joint auspices of Harvard University and the American Red Cross was announced today by Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, and Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross. The institution will deal with what is referred to as "communicable diseases under wartime conditions."

New Bedford Seaplane Base Added to Defense Network

In a plan to establish an unbroken chain of seaplane bases from Maine to Florida and on inland waters across the Nation, Massachusetts is co-operating through the National Youth Administration office in the Park Square Building and today is dedicating a four-unit landing at New Bedford, Mass.

These "bases," or plane landings, first were suggested by the Civil Aeronautics Authority through Capt. Robert S. Fogg of Boston who spent a year flying about the country, choosing sites for bases and giving talks to communities from coast to coast and paving the way for free construction of seaplane landing facilities by the NYA.

CAA's original idea was to furnish facilities for pleasure flying. The NYA was enlisted to carry out the plan because unemployed youth could be engaged for the construction work. One result has been that sales of seaplanes have increased in many sections of the country, notably Michigan and Wisconsin, where plane owners can land in safety.

Marked on Aviators' Maps

Today, as defense plans grow, the utility of the landing floats becomes even more apparent. A nation-wide network of new airports has been provided and is marked on aviators' maps.

According to Capt. Fogg's record a total of 310 bases have been established throughout the country; in this number New England rates 81. The New England count breaks down into: Massachusetts, 35; Maine, 21; Connecticut, 13; New Hampshire, 6; Vermont and Rhode Island, 3 each.

Mr. Donovan's office reported that on the average of 15 young men working one week to construct one float, approximately 525 youths have now had the training afforded by this project.

Specifications Furnished

The CAA furnishes assistance to local communities in selecting sites and lays down specifications for the building of the floats. Cities and towns sponsor the project, furnish the materials at an average cost of about $100 a float and the NYA boys build the landings.

Standard floats are 10 by 20 feet, supported in the water by oil drums and using old automobile tires as bumpers to safeguard pontoons and wing structure. They are painted orange and black for easy identification from the air.

Bases have been established at Boston, Salisbury, Gloucester, Northampton, Plymouth, Lowell, Beverly, and Springfield. Other floats are under construction at Lawrence and Salem and programs for building are being worked out at Fall River, Worcester, Pittsfield, Canton, and Weymouth.

John L. Donovan, NYA State Administrator, said today that the Boston Park Department is sponsoring a 35 by 75-foot float for the East Boston Airport.

WRUL to Send 'Comfort Programs' To British Isles

Programs of comfort and encouragement will be radiocast to the civil population of the British Isles in a series beginning this afternoon at 5 p. m. over the international broadcasting facilities of Station WRUL of Boston, Mass.

The programs are being sponsored by the British-American Ambulance Corps, in co-operation with the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. The series, which will extend from Monday through Friday of each week, will include talks by well-known speakers and officials of the relief organizations co-operating in this effort. Today's program included an address by Raymond Gram Swing, noted news commentator; William V. C. Ruxton, President of the British-American Ambulance Corps, and others.

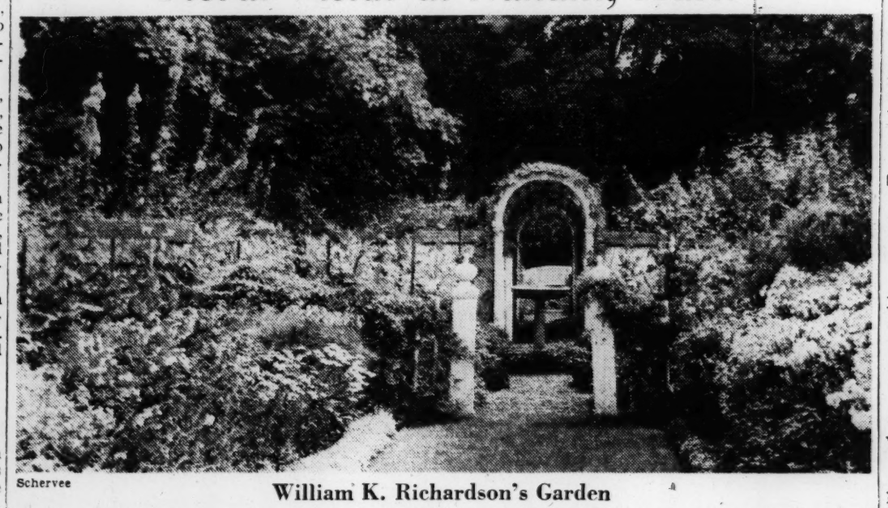
Among tentative programs for this week are: Monday, inaugural broadcast; Tuesday, Peggy Wood, stage and screen star; Thursday, Lady Abington, "Allied Relief"; Friday, Natalie Latham, "Bundles for Britain."

Norwood School Site Of Concert-Lecture

A music appreciation concert lecture will be presented in Norwood Junior High School on Friday by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation.

The lecture will be given by Warren S. Freeman, Director of Music in the Belmont Public Schools, and will be devoted to recordings which are being released by the committee.

Floral Vistas at Nahant, Mass.



Schervee

William K. Richardson's Garden

Some of the North Shore's choicest scenes of estates and gardens are not easily available to the general public. This one is enclosed by a high board fence. Although not large, the Richardson garden has a series of delightful vistas, since it is composed of several different units, opening into one another and apparently on different levels. This view is one looking into a gravel-paved garden which centers around a bird-bath. Beyond it is an arbor roofed with an arched, vine-covered trellis and with a gate at each end. Beyond the arbor is still another garden with a bench at the farther end. The garden is particularly lovely in midsummer, as pictured here, but it has a succession of blooms from early spring until late autumn. Arthur A. Shurcliff, Boston, did the landscape work.

R.I. Democrats Fully Expect Gerry to Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19—With the state and Congressional conventions less than a month away, the leaders of the Democrats in this State have finally settled party differences so that a "popular list of candidates" will be ready for the voters in November, it is believed in some circles here.

United States Senator Peter G. Gerry will be the Democratic Party's choice to succeed himself unless the senior Senator speaks to the contrary, and it is extremely unlikely that he will. Veteran politicians say the 1940 Gerry silence is nothing new. For the score of years he has been in Rhode Island politics he has never made know his position before a convention, they point out.

C. I. O. Opposes Gerry

The fact that he has not supported President Roosevelt's policies hasn't added to his popularity here. In addition the Rhode Island Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which boasts 40 unions representing about 19,000 workers, has opposed the renomination of Mr. Gerry.

On the other hand, it is explained that financial support from the Gerry backers is greatly needed for the success of the Democratic Party in the state, and the leaders have no desire to shelve the Senator if he wants the office again.

In the event that Mr. Gerry decides to retire from politics, the Party's candidate will be former Gov. Robert E. Quinn, who is said to have perfected his organization for a campaign for this office.

If Mr. Gerry runs Mr. Quinn expects to be on the ballot, if possible, as candidate for Governor.

At a recent meeting of 40 of his lieutenants, Mr. Quinn is reported to have made it clear that either nomination would be acceptable to him, and, although he would not contest the Senate nomination, he would go into the contest for the gubernatorial nomination.

Thus far Mr. Quinn's only opposition for the nomination for Governor is United States District Attorney J. Howard McGrath, who is making no active campaign because of the Hatch Law.

Last-Minute McGrath Decision

There are many who believe that Mr. McGrath will withhold his decision on entering the race until the last minute and then only if he feels confident of election as he would be forced to resign his position to enter the campaign.

It was also said that the Party is also prepared for this move, and in the event that he resigns from the Federal position, that an effort would be made to have it filled by former Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan. The Pawtucket man, who opposed the program of Mr. Quinn in the 1938 General Assembly, was expected to enter the gubernatorial contest but he is said to have his eye on Mr. McGrath's job.

For the post of Lieutenant Governor, Louis A. Cappelli, who was the Democratic Secretary of State under Mr. Quinn, is the choice of the Party, and Henri A. Roberge of Woonsocket would be given the post he formerly held as General Treasurer.

The Secretary of State has not been picked but State Chairman Dennis J. Roberts, former Assistant Attorney General John S. Mullen and James A. Brothers are being supported for the Attorney-General post.

New Utilities Post For L. F. Hardy

Leonard F. Hardy of Huntington, Mass., formerly Administrative Secretary of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, was appointed today as Confidential Secretary of the Department by Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission.

In the latter position, Mr. Hardy succeeeds George O. Darling, of Malden, who resigned to devote his time to Republican campaign activities.

Mr. Hardy was succeeded as Administrative Secretary last week by Joseph Riceman, Boston attorney, who headed the civil service list established after a competitive examination. Mr. Hardy served as a member of the Public Utilities Commission from 1932 to 1938.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are one of the many women who are considering the addition of some kind of a fur coat to your wardrobe this coming season . . . we suggest that, if yours is the type of taste that refuses to be satisfied with anything less than the best, you look in on Crawford Hollidge's Fur Salon one of these days. The store is on Tremont Street, with an entrance on West Street, too, and the salon is on the fifth floor.

Furs to Withstand Winter's Chill Winds

Here, in a quiet, cozy atmosphere, you'll be shown coat after coat for your approval. It it's a luxuriously elegant fur coat that you're satisfying yourself with, they have some beautiful, supple models for from $1,250 up. Incidentally, most of their minks are practically unadulterated when it comes to fashioning them up; for they realize that there is nothing quite as lovely as the simple, classic lines when it comes to this sleek fur. If Jap mink is more to the liking of your purse, you can be taken care of for as low as $795. And of course (in case there's family interference) you can always feel that a coat like this is more or less of an investment, for it will last for years, and inasmuch as it's a versatile coat, you can wear it over tweeds or your most décolleté evening frock! Then, too, right out in the fashion picture this season are those double duty short fur jackets. The ones that are made up of silver fox, skunk, sable-dyed squirrel, and blue fox dyed squirrel.

We saw one of the latter that was nothing short of a knockout; what with its exquisite coloring, its tiny stand-up collar with two little loops that make it look like a bowknot right in front. For $189 it's a buy! A good silver fox jacket, with the shorter sleeve that allows you to wear gloves and a bracelet to advantage may be had for $295. There are those that have higher price tags, of course, but the jacket was all you could ask for, really. Much of the unbecoming "bulk" has been removed this year, inasmuch as they have been so designed that widths of satin have been put in under the arms and the collar, where the wear comes most. It hardly shows, anyhow, and there's an amazing difference in appearance.

Then, for the young girl who wants "the look of sable" at a slight fraction of the cost of a true sable, there's the best looking sabled-dyed muskrat that has the most voluminous sleeves that'll push up to the elbow if you like. Over dinner clothes it will look just as attractive as over daytime clothes. And of course its durability will please papa, who must sign the check!

Handbags, Hair Gadgets, Accessories Abound

A new shop to jot down in your little black book is that of "Burbank," at 264 Massachusetts Avenue. Not far from Symphony Hall, Loew's State Theater and so on. It's a new, attractively decorated shop that houses women's accessories. Such as good looking $3 handbags. An example would be one in French Process suede that looks for all the world like antelope, with a double of black moiré, and an interesting bar opening that's covered with metal filigree leaves. Cunning little hair and lapel gadgets, made of nothing less than real sponge, and prettily dyed, are from $1. They're flowers! With either pins or clips attached to the back. Costume jewelry that belies the fact that it's in the dollar bracket is plentiful, and there are pretty collars and cuffs to perk up last season's dress.

Slip-on sweaters and cardigans in all colors, including the ever-popular natural shade, are there to top their tweed skirts. The latter are only $3.95, which means that you're going to be able to team up two or three sets! One we thought especially good looking had a brown background (the new shade of brown that's rather light, and is as yet unnamed by the authorities) with a check running through it that includes orchid. Which means that you could wear an orchid sweater with it very nicely. Another tweed brings in green in the same way. Then there are Botany flannel skirts; gored. For the same price. And hosiery, nighties, slips (some of the Trillium brand with those double-stitched seams for good hard wear) and girdles and bras. In other words, all kinds of accessories that women find essential to a well-equipped wardrobe!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Boston Stage Notes

The Arts in Boston

Paul Draper, Mili Monti, Philip Loeb, and a company of 72 others—including two choruses—arrived here by special train last night, bringing with them Eddie Dowling's new musical show, "The Little Dog Laughed." It opens at the Shubert Theater tomorrow evening, inaugurating Boston's 1940-41 theater season. The musical comedy has just finished a short engagement in Atlantic City and is destined for New York in the first week of September. To open the new season, the Shubert has been completely renovated.

Among the supporting players in "The Little Dog Laughed" are Marjorie Bell and Louis Hightower, the original Snow White and Prince Charming of Walt Disney's first full-length fantasy.

* * *

The Shubert will be darkened briefly with the departure of "The Little Dog Laughed." On Sept. 4, Ed Wynn assumes tenancy with his new musical, "Boys and Girls Together." In his first appearance since "Hooray for What" (1938), Mr. Wynn is advertised as a triple-threat man—star, director, and producer. The dancing De Marcos, Jane Pickens, and Dave Apollon are featured in a cast of 30. The ubiquitous Mr. Wynn wrote the script for "Boys and Girls Together" with Pat C. Flick. The lyrics are by Jack Yellen and Irving Kahal, the music by Sammy Fain. Albertina Rasch is directing the dance numbers. From Boston, the show goes to the Broadhurst Theater, New York, early in October.

* * *

Other September openings in Boston include John Van Druten's new comedy, "Old Acquaintance," which Dwight Deere Wiman will introduce at the Wilbur on Sept. 16; the Kaufman-Hart "Washington Slept Here," which comes to the Plymouth on Sept. 23, and the third company of "Life With Father," which begins an indefinite engagement at the Wilbur on Sept. 30. Stanley Ridges and Dorothy Gish are to play the roles of Father and Mother Day.

* * *

The Cambridge Summer Theater at Brattle Hall announced today the pre-Broadway try-out of a new play, "Your Loving Son," by Abby Merchant, on Aug. 26. Ezra Stone will direct and play the lead. Miriam Battista, co-manager of the theater, Jessie Royce Landis, Stephen Courtleigh, and Judson Laire are in the cast.

Pistol Team Third

The Massachusetts State Police pistol team placed third in the national matches at Teaneck, N. J., over the week end, scoring five points less than the winning White House Police team. The Massachusetts team members are Lieuts. James E. Hughes and Theodore Johnson, Corporal Wilfred Sirois, and Patrolmen Nichols and Grady.

Arts Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Exhibition by The Riverside Press, Holman's Print Shop, Buck Printing Company, The Boston Globe, Lanston Monotype Company and the Printing Department of the Library. Through Sept. 15.

Doll & Richards, 139 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of water colors by Olsen, Soderberg, Shepler, O'Hara, Gallagher, Jewell, Nelly Littlehale Murphy, Beckonert, Machanic, Pavlosky, Dyer, Parsons, and others.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street, —Exhibition by artists who have never exhibited before.

Fogg Museum of Art—Closed until September 16.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Closed during August.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through Sept. 27.

Amusements

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Cleveland Indians Here Through Wednesday—National Doubles Start Tuesday

Cronin Begins Crucial Two-Week Fenway Stretch

BULLETIN

The Boston Red Sox today announced the acquisition on waivers of Charley Gelbert, utility infielder of the Washington Senators. Gelbert, who has played in 27 games this year and who is batting .370, will report to Manager Cronin immediately.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Cleveland Indians at Fenway Park through Wednesday, and the Detroit Tigers scheduled to begin a three-day stand on Thursday, the Red Sox today opened what may be the most crucial two-week period of this torrid American League pennant campaign. Seven and a half games off the Cleveland pace this morning, Joe Cronin's club was still a serious threat in the flag race, but if this gap is to be closed, the change must be effected during the home stay. The locals probably would not be able to walk into the lead during the final tour of the West.

Cronin's chances have taken an upward swing with the recent freshman hurling of Earl Johnson and Yank Terry, and also the promotion to the starting corps of the veteran Joe Heving. If this trio can produce through the remaining weeks, the Bostonians may upset the accepted belief that their pitching does not warrant a crack at the World Series.

Johnson Winning

Johnson, a southpaw only one year out of St. Mary's College in California, has won four games and dropped two. His natural "stuff" has the American League talking. Yesterday he turned in his first big league route performance against the Washington Senators—a neat five hitter.

Although stopped yesterday by Senatorial hurling, Jimmy Foxx has been pounding the ball for the Sox. In the five contests prior to the Sunday date, Double-X hit .579 facing the Yankees and Senators, including six homers and 12 runs batted in. His work behind the plate may have saved the club from slipping into the second division. Jim is not the best catcher in the circuit, but he also is not the poorest. He may get the most valuable player award for his consistent clouting and willingness to help Cronin out of a "tough" spot.

Sox Won Four

For the past week, the Red Sox came up with four wins in six starts. The Indians widened their advantage by taking five out of six, and the Chicago White Sox held fourth place by winning five and losing two. The Tigers slumped to a two-out-of-five week.

The individual pitching spotlight is turned on Bobby Feller, who with 21 victories already in his locker, may penetrate the charmed 30 class. He is Foxx's chief rival in the most valuable player battle. If Bobby succeeds in carrying the Tribe into the World Series, he should write a brilliant classic record.

Reds in Slump

In the National League, interest today is focused on the Reds, but not because they are running away with the race. Instead, Bill McKechnie finds the Brooklyn Dodgers again applying the pressure from the rear. Dogged by a weak offense, the Reds won only three games in seven tries for the week, and early today were only 4½ ahead of the persistent Brooks. It may be fortunate for McKechnie that he holds a five-game edge on Leo Durocher in the losing column. With only six weeks of the campaign remaining, this column gives the Reds the upper hand and probably will eventually settle the struggle.

By winning five out of six, the St. Louis Cardinals climbed over Chicago into the first division of the senior circuit. In the closing weeks, the Cards, Cubs, and Pittsburgh Pirates figure to stage a stirring battle for that fourth first-division berth. The Buccaneers, in sixth place this morning, were a mere one half contest behind the Cards.

Giants Third

The New York Giants have been able to hold third, despite the loss of Shortstop Bill Jurges for several weeks. Word comes out of the Polo Grounds that Jurges will probably return to active duty during the club's present tour of the West.

Casey Stengel's young Bees turned in a four-and-three record for the seven-day period and had some fun with the Giants and Dodgers. Stengel's pitching has been sensational and his offense fair. As he makes this final turn through the western half of the league, he may figure prominently in the final flag reckoning.

Briefs . . . The Cleveland-Red Sox series calls for singles tomorrow and Wednesday . . . Bill Fleming, strikeout king of the Pacific Coast League, joined the Red Sox this afternoon . . . He won 17 games for the Hollywood club, fanning 144 batters . . . Bill flew from San Francisco to New York and came over to the Hub on a midnight train, arriving at Back Bay early this morning . . . The plane he was riding in was grounded twice on the cross-country hop.

Winning Battery at Fenway

By a Staff Photographer

Jimmy Foxx (left) and Earl Johnson, a winning battery that has played a leading role in keeping the Red Sox high in the American League flag race. Johnson, only one year out of St. Mary's College in California, has won four games. Yesterday he delivered his first complete game against the Washington Senators.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh
(Only games scheduled)

American League

Detroit at New York
Cleveland at Boston
Chicago at Philadelphia
(Only games scheduled)

Tomorrow

National League

Philadelphia at Chicago
Boston at Pittsburgh
New York at Cincinnati
Brooklyn at St. Louis (2)

American League

St. Louis at Washington
Chicago at Philadelphia
Detroit at New York
Cleveland at Boston

Net Chatter

Pauline Betz Next Champion

Last week's Essex County tournament for the women, although still reigned over by the Queen of Tennis, Alice Marble, gave local observers their first opportunity to view the young lady who many believe the next women's champion, Pauline Betz.

Except for the final when Miss Marble put too much pressure on the Beverly Hills girl, and Miss Betz' play seemed not up to the peak of her contests with Helen Jacobs and Mary Hardwich earlier in the tourney, this future champion complex seems well fitted for the hard-working Miss Betz.

A year ago this time, she was making her first eastern swing unannounced, and with a short, colorless junior record behind her. Soon she had tripped Virginia Wolfenden in the Longwood Bowl, and a series of further upsets followed.

Eighth ranking was her reward for her first season's grass work, and she was determined to even improve that. Realizing her weaknesses were her forehand and overhead, she spent hours in daily practice at home, and also at Florida tournaments during the winter season.

Soon her forehand was giving her little trouble, but her overhead still bothered. The Florida winter season was a successful one despite this overhead handicap, and after the National Indoors championship in New York in which she lost to Sarah Palfrey in the finals, she left for Bermuda and then home.

Three weeks lay-off was necessitated by staleness, and Miss Betz now attributes her success so far this summer to that short vacation.

Whereas Virginia Wolfenden is bothered by "too much tennis," Miss Palfrey still unsettled with her "new game," Miss Jacobs not playing up to top form, and Miss Marble riding the crest of the waves, Miss Betz is regarded to have the best chance of a No. 2 ranking to Queen Alice of any of her rivals. It all depends on the nationals at the end of this month at Forest Hills.

* * *

Miss Palfrey's "new game" is centered around a completely new backhand, and overhead . . . It is difficult to see the backhand change too well in doubles play, but the overhead is quite obvious.

Previously, Miss Palfrey had a double hitch in her service windup, now it is one clean-cut motion . . . She has more power and deftness with this new service.

Miss Wolfenden's recent setbacks have been a result of too much tennis . . . She is greatly concerned with her game, and that also handicaps her.

Pat Canning and Miss Wolfenden are teaming again and appear vastly improved, with Miss Canning's doubles game far superior to her singles play . . . The doubles match Friday at Essex between the Misses Canning-Wolfenden team and that of Misses Betz-Osborne was equal to any top-notch men's battle . . . The finishing touches, of course, were supplied by Misses Betz-Osborne.

Rumors among the women players again feature the headlines that Miss Marble will quit amateur tennis ranks at the end of this season . . . She is interested in clothes designing, singing and golf, and it is said, tired of winning tennis matches . . . This is only a repetition of the songs sung a year ago this time with the same refrain.

Dow Chemical Re-Elects Officers and Directors

MIDLAND, Mich. (AP)—Officers and directors of the Dow Chemical Company were re-elected at the annual meetings of stockholders and directors here.

Officers are Willard H. Dow, Midland, President and General Manager; James T. Pardee, Vice-President and Chairman of the board: G. E. Colling, Cleveland, Vice-President; Earl W. Bennett, Midland, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer; Leland I. Doan, Vice-President and General Sales Manager.

Directors, in addition to the officers, are Edwin O. Barstow, W. R. Veazey and Charles J. Strosacker, all of Midland, and J. S. Crider, Cleveland.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, Aug. 20

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor Views the News.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: C. Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Concert from Breslau DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Military Orchestra; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22meg., 29.5m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Hi Gang!" Variety entertainment. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Some Modernized Japanese Folk Songs. JLS2, 17.84meg.; 16.8m.
Rome— 9:40 p. m.—Folk Songs: Cetra Orchestra. 2RO3, 15.15m.; 2RO4, 25.4m.; 2RO6, 9.61m.
Berlin—10:00 p. m.—Talk by E. D. Ward. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 15.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert with the First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Talk: "To Talk of Many Things." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Pacific Coast Lumber Output Rises 14 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Production of Pacific Coast Lumber (approximately 60 per cent Douglas fir) during the first half of 1940 aggregated 3,482,067,000 board feet, 14 per cent more than in the same 1939 months and the largest output for this period in 10 years, according to a report just issued by the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

Shipments during January-June (3,557,201,000 board feet) also increased 14 per cent over comparable 1939 figures, while stocks of lumber on hand on July 1, (920,000,000 board feet) were 3 per cent less than those on July 1, 1939.

Garvan Wins Title

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 19 (AP)—Bond Garvan, of Madison, Conn., brought the Vermont open tennis tournament to an end yesterday by defeating Eugene Davis, of Brattleboro, 6—0, 6—0, for the boys' singles title.

Garvan and Davis teamed together to capture the boys' doubles championship from Richard Thomas and Thomas Kent, of New London, Conn., 6—3, 6—1.

Tiller Talk

Though Marblehead Race Week annually is considered the climax week in local yachting, this week should be called the anti-climax week.

Beginning today when the New York Yacht Club cruise is scheduled to arrive at Marblehead, North and South Shore activity will be especially intense with several important championship series and Sandy Bay Day on the docket.

Tomorrow at the Hingham Yacht Club, the Quincy Challenge Cup series in the Adams Class will get under way off the defending club. At the same time, the I Class championships begin at the Sandy Bay Yacht Club, Rockport, lasting three days.

Sandy Bay, annual Rockport affair for Cape Ann yachts, is scheduled for Friday and will be especially attractive this year with the celebration of Rockport's Centennial being staged this week.

To continue that section's yachting aristocracy, next week the National junior yachting racing championship for the Sears Bowl will be staged off the Eastern Point Yacht Club, Gloucester.

* * *

Yesterday's Guy Lowell Trophy race for handicap boats brought out the next to largest number of handicap craft this season, under real testing conditions.

B. Devereaux Barker, Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, continued his almost letter-perfect sailing by capturing the handsome trophy with his Good Hope. Barker, who won every race he entered during Marblehead Race Week, led Nancy Leiter's Venture, Eight Meter boat, across the line in Division A.

Lincoln Davis, Jr., and his Roulette II won the Division B encounter with his Thirty Square Meter, as Caleb Loring's International One-Design consistent performer, Pompano, finished second.

* * *

Saturday's racing at the 'Head found Alden V. Haskell spoiling the eight straight victory march of Charles Francis Adams in the Eights when he piloted his Navigo II, ex-Priscilla, to the Eight Meter cannon.

John Lawrence continued his winning streak in the Thirty Square Meters. His Moose, which has collected the Roosevelt Bowl, Marblehead Race Week and the recent Eastern Yacht Club Ladies' Plate series, led E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia II over the line, after clever down-the-wind work enabled Moose to pass Evanthia.

S. Houghton Cox' Saga was first in the Internationals, with Loring's Pompano again in runner-up spot. Jack Wood broke Clark Shepard's undefeated reign in the Dollar-Tens by bringing in Edgar Adams' Schell, with Shepard second.

It was upset day, all right, as Susan and Sally Smith sent North Shore junior champion, Bobby Coulson, down the ladder in the T Class, with the Smith girls bringing their Tcha in for first money.

* * *

Wollaston Yacht Club's interclub for Boston Bay boats yesterday saw Charles Graf, president of the Indian Class Association, enlarge his lead over rival Indians as he helmed his Lark to a first, with a fleet of 35 Indians topping the entire flotilla of 209 yachts.

A sort of preview was given Quincy Challenge Cup aspirants as Armand Zildjian's Amir took the Adams Class race, with Crawford Ferguson's Trim Three in second berth.

Russell Monaghan's Whip led Doug Russell to the Radio Class beam, while Thomas Thorne upset the Snipes, as Roger McAleer finished second.

Jerry Boston's Me-Oh-My scored in the Winabouts as Russell Mattern's Quincy Bay Race Week winner, Gold Ray, was runner-up.

Graf's Lark was followed by Bill Scotson's Seneca, Walter Hallett's Tonto and Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud.

Schedule Changes

CHICAGO (AP) — President William Harridge of the American League announced several revisions in the schedule as a result of postponed games in recent weeks.

The changes follow:

Aug. 19—St. Louis at Washington, single game canceled, played as part of doubleheader. 22—St. Louis at Philadelphia, night game. 23—St. Louis at Philadelphia. 25—St. Louis at Boston (2); Chicago at New York (2).

Aug. 27—St. Louis at Boston, and Chicago at New York, canceled, played as part of double-headers. 28—Cleveland at Philadelphia, night game.

Sept. 1—Washington at New York (2); Boston at Philadelphia (2). 3—Detroit at Chicago. 4—Philadelphia at Boston (2). 5—New York at Washington (2). 8—Philadelphia at Washington (2).

night game. 11—Washington at Chicago.

Sept. 10—Philadelphia at St. Louis. 12—Philadelphia at Chicago (2). 13—Philadelphia at Chicago (2). 15—New York at St. Louis (2). 18—New York at Chicago (2). 20—Chicago at St. Louis, night game.

Temple Jerseys

PHILADELPHIA—Temple University football teams have sported red jerseys with white numbers in the past three seasons, but it is likely that the Owls will use a white jersey this fall, for Head Coach Ray Morrison favors that color, which means that the Owl athletic director will be in close touch with the dry cleaners.

Protest Allowed

SCRANTON, Pa. (AP)—Thomas H. Richardson, president of the Eastern League, announced that he has allowed the protest filed by the Hartford team in a game played with Wilkes-Barre at Hartford Aug. 8.

Due to the fact, however, that the teams are not scheduled to meet again in the regular season, the contest can not be replayed, and Richardson's decision gives Hartford one more win and Wilkes-Barre an additional loss.

Men's All-American Final Assured in National Doubles

BULLETIN

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 19—Slippery courts and overcast skies forced a 24-hour postponement today of the annual National doubles tennis championships at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Weather and the courts' conditions permitting, competition will begin tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 19—A moist opening day placed a slight damper on the 59th annual National Doubles early this morning as officials of the Longwood Cricket Club welcomed a practically complete domestic field of men and women tandems here at this historic tennis club.

It was the first tournament of the summer with national tennis figures performing for Boston and its suburbs, while only last week's Essex County Club's women's invitational and the Newport Casino tournament for men preceded the doubles for New England followers.

Therefore, disappointment was registered by this section's enthusiasts this morning when overcast skies with a slight easterly mist threatened to postpone preliminary precedings.

One surety was all but written into the books, and contrary to last year, that the men's final would be an All-American one. Only two foreign teams are listed in the play, and they are teamed with American partners. G. L. Rogers, Irish Davis Cup player, has for his partner, Frank Froehling, while W. C. Choy, Chinese stalwart from London, is teaming with John Palfrey, Brookline.

Different Situation

This is a different situation from that of a year ago when an All-Australian doubles final found John Bromwich and Adrian Quist defeating their Davis Cup teammates, Harry Hopman and Jack Crawford.

Yet, despite the lack of color provided by foreign entries, this 59th running of the National Doubles should exhibit excellent competition.

The domestic line-up is not only closer than in years; but, according to advance reports, the United States teams are vastly improved.

In top berth in the seeding rests Frank Parker and Don McNeill, ranked No. 2 nationally. Close behind them are the Bobby Riggs-Welby Van Horn, Ted Schroeder-Jack Kramer, teams, while Henry Prusoff and Gardnar Mulloy make up the fourth seeded tandem.

Van Horn Unpredictable

Although Parker and McNeill are picked by officials as favorites, two teams are liable to produce a great deal of competition before the awarding of the trophies to the winners. The Riggs-Van Horn combine, unpredictable all summer, have been favored by the draw which finds them inhabiting the easiest quarter.

This team should be a top flight duo, but the uninspired play of Van Horn, contrary to his predictions at the Forest Hills National Singles last fall, has retarded the advance of this outfit so far this summer.

Schroeder and Kramer are the sensational doubles team of the year. Possessing two tournament triumphs, at Southampton and Seabright, this young pair, youngest among the top-flighters, will be watched closely by tennis fans this week.

Aggressive Pair

They are aggressive and display smart team work. They are hard workers and have jumped up the ladder through deep concentration. Through lack of experience only, tournament officials were forced to seed them third.

In the women's division, the battle is expected to develop for runner-up honors to the four-year championship team of Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey.

Pauline Betz, Beverly Hills young lady whose singles play has lifted her from her eighth spot nationally to consideration for No. 2 next year, is teaming with Margaret Osborne, Los Angeles, and tournament officials surprised many by seeding them second.

A Comeback

Miss Osborne is staging a comeback in the East after a year's absence, and her play, although hampered by poor draws, has shown observers one of the strongest women's serves in existence, and a very steady all-round game. Teamed with Miss Betz, this team in only two tournaments together have reached the semi-finals or finals, only to lose to the Marble-Palfrey team on each occasion.

Until last week at Essex, the women's division held little excitement, with the Marble-Palfrey team expected to whitewash all opposition. But in the semi-finals at Essex, Misses Betz-Osborne extended the champions to three sets, and came the closest to beating them in four years play. Then on Saturday in the finals, Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott, English stars, again carried Misses Marble-Palfrey to three sets before losing.

Splitting the Fairways

For the second week in a row, the State's younger golfers command the spotlight. Last week it was the junior championship at Wollaston which held the center of the stage. This week it is the caddie championship, which takes place tomorrow at Furnace Brook Golf Club in Quincy.

In this year's caddie tournament, there will be no defending champion. Ernie Doherty of Woburn, who won the title in a playoff with Bill Dolan of Worcester, has deserted the ranks of the bagcarriers and so is ineligible. As a matter of fact, Ernie played in the junior tournament this year, which automatically makes him ineligible, for under the new U. S. G. A. ruling, boys can enter either one or the other—the junior or the caddie tourney—but not both.

102 Entrants

According to the entry list released by C. Campbell Patterson, President of the M. G. A., 102 caddies will step up to the first tee tomorrow in search of the title. Inasmuch as Dolan has left the caddie ranks also, the role of favorite will rest upon Billy Quinn of Oakley, who tied for third at Commonwealth last year with his 76-74—150. The 17-year-old youngster has been playing excellent golf this summer, scoring in the low 70's and is undefeated in caddie team matches.

While Quinn may be regarded as the logical favorite, there are others in the field who deserve consideration. Among these are Nick Abramo of Trapelo, who turned in a 72 last year for the lowest individual round of the day and who tied for sixth, Paul Donahue of Belmont, tied for ninth, Joe Tedesco of Brae Burn and Chet Marcell of Woodland.

Famous Names

In addition, deeds may be expected from youngsters who bear famous names. In the tourney will be Albert Adams of Wollaston, whose older brother, Ted, won the caddie title in 1937 and the State championship last year; and Bob Doherty of Woburn, whose brother Ernie is the absent champion

Furnace Brook carries a par of 67, and measures 5,314 yards, a fact which should contribute to an orgy of low scoring and possible new records. Leo Martin of Trapelo, present New England champion, holds the records both for the lowest individual rounds and for the lowest 36-hole total. When he won the title in 1932 at Commonwealth, Leo had a 70 for his morning round and a 146 for his two-round total.

* * *

After a lapse of several years, the men's invitation four-ball handicap golf tournament will be resumed this month at Lake Sunapee Country Club in New London, N. H. The tourney will be played Aug. 31-Sept. 2, and will include the regular 36-holes-per-day matches plus a round-a-day tournament, thus assuring contestants of at least three rounds of match play. The tournament will be conducted by Chairman Alan F. Howard of Belmont.

* * *

Bud Gahan and Phil Albee of Scituate beat out more than 80 teams to win the Hatherly Golf Club's annual M. G. A. four-ball best-ball tournament over their home course Saturday. They had a low gross of 64. Alex Lane of Hatherly and Frank Hincks of Brae Burn won low net with 71-61.

* * *

The third annual Jordan Marsh golf tournament at Woodland Saturday was won by Vincent Sangster, whose 77 retained the Everett Mitton Trophy for another year. Sangster, who works in the blanket department and who is a member of the South Shore four-ball team, won the tourney for the second year in a row. Charles Butler of the jewelry department won low net honors with his reduced 64.

* * *

The Pocasset Golf Club's annual M. G. A. invitation tourney Saturday was taken by A. R. Corwin of Woodland. His 74 was good enough to beat out 22 players. Horace Patridge won low net with a 70.

* * *

Events on the golf calendar this week include the New Hampshire open at Hanover today; the women's invitation four-ball tournament which began today at Myopia and continues through the final Thursday; the Aleppo Temple tournament at Commonwealth tomorrow; the New England left-handed championship at Belmont Wednesday through Friday; and the South Shore championship at Cohasset Thursday through Saturday. M. G. A. tournaments will be conducted Friday and Saturday at Maynard and Sandy Burr.

Pittsfield Wins

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Pittsfield American Legion junior baseball team broke out with a four-run rally in the seventh inning yesterday to defeat Manchester, N. H., 6-4, winning the New England title and the right to represent this region in a series with three regional winners next week at Charlotte, N. C.

The winner of the Charlotte series next Friday and Saturday becomes the finalist against the winner of the Western States eliminations.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15 Network speakers	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		"Console Capers"
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Swing Unlimited"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Joey Kearns's Orch.	Paul A. Dever, talk	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance"
7:45 serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
8:00 Edw. J. Flynn, talk	American Legion progr'm	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 "Yankee Swapper"	Interviews	White; orchestra	program	"Waltz Time"
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	Interview with Pertinax,	Symphonic orchestra	Thomas Dorgan, talk	Sport program
8:45 Shelton; war news	French journalist	Symphonic orchestra	"Concert Miniatures"	Studio program
9:00 "Forecast"; dra-	Chamber Music Society	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 matic sketches; tall	of Lower Basin Street	program	matic program	cal Album"
9:30 stories; old-time	Harold L. Ickes, talk	"Show Boat"; vocalist;	Dance Music	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 ballads; comedy	Harold L. Ickes, talk	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Dance Music	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Relay from Suva, Fiji	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	The Rhythm Five
10:30 News of the War	U. S. Army Program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Yesterdays"; Harold	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Mastersingers	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stokes' Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather.	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bob Howard	Alpine Troubadours
11:30 "Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Club"	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"; music	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Break-	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	fast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythms; orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Press News	"The Breakfast Club"	"Variations" music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Family Circle"	"Musical Roundup"	"Famous Naval Men"	Radio Review
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and home news
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Hill billy group
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Music; 'Hum and Strum'	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	"Garden Rambler"
11:15 "Martha Webster"	"Tropical Moods"	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Military Band
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss interviews	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks;	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	reports; news	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Drama; music	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Johnson Family"	Novachord Solos
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; talk	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Mrs. Inez Tehan, talk
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Novatime"; music	Hymns of All Churches	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. news; weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Hoosier Hop"; variety	"Valiant Lady"	Local sport program	Ann Demerjian, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Mystery Music"	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15 "Waltz Invitation"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"		"Console Capers"
4:00 'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Tropical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Gold Coast Music"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Ring Up the Curtain"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"; records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	"Five Star News"
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Whispering Dan"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Joey Kearns' Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News Roundup	George A. Murray, talk	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Francis E. Kelly	Clarence Furhman's Or.	W. Williams, comment	"Let's Dance"
7:45 "Second Husband"	Joseph Pinnegin, talk	H. V. Kaltenborn	Rep. Francis X. Coyne	"Eton Boys"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Encore	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:15 Heirs"; interviews	Music; variety	soloist; chorus	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:30 Lud Gluskin's Or-	"Information, Please"	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	Sport program
8:45 chestra; War news	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch	swing session	"About Today"; drama
9:00 "We, the People"	"Musical Americana";	Popular quiz	Carlos Molina's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Popular quiz	Carlos Molina's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	Studio program	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club"	"Variety Hour"
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	Studio program	sical Revue"	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Mi

Dodgers Gain in National League Race—Kentucky Girl Steals Swimming Spotlight

Cincinnati Pitchers Get Little Support at Plate

By the Associated Press

That wasn't an S-O-S that broke in on your setting-up exercises over the radio this morning. It was only an emergency call from Deacon Will McKechnie to rush his Cincinnati Reds some bats without holes in 'em.

The good Deacon realizes it's a case of getting some bats loaded with base hits—or else. For the Dodgers of Brooklyn, who apparently didn't read the headlines about the Rhinelanders being "in" with the National League pennant, are on the prowl again.

The Reds' weak hitting has been the big reason why they've lost 12 of their last 20 games since the end of July. And so far this month the Dodgers have shaved Cincinnati's league lead down from 7½ to 4½ games.

Dodgers Win Two

The "clutch" hitting was missing again yesterday as the Reds lost both games of a doubleheader to the St. Louis Cardinals, 3-1 and 5-4. At the same time Leo Durocher took over the Brooklyn shortstop chores and helped his Dodgers chill the warmed-up Boston Bees twice, 7-2 and 3-1.

In the opener at St. Louis, Bucky Walters, as usual, just about pitched his arm off, but his mates couldn't hit Mort Cooper effectively. That marked the fifth straight time Bucky has gone the route—and the fourth time he lost. In those 45 innings he has given up only 18 runs, but the Reds have backed him up with only 13.

Support Lacking

Bucky and Paul Derringer have had little support lately. Paul has won only one of four starts, yet he has allowed just 10 runs in 35 innings. His pals have scored only eight for him.

Yesterday's nightcap, which boosted the Cards into the first division, saw St. Louis shove two runs across in the eighth for a 5-4 score. This marked the fifth game in the last 20 the Reds have dropped by a one-run margin.

Whit Wyatt tossed his usual neat game in the curtain-raiser at Brooklyn, a seven-hitter. Luke Hamlin left his home run ball in his locker and served up the same dish in the nightcap.

Lefty Larry French sang the Pittsburgh Pirates to sleep with a six-hitter for a 9-1 Chicago Cub victory, which left the Bucs and the Cubs tied for fifth place.

Indians Gain

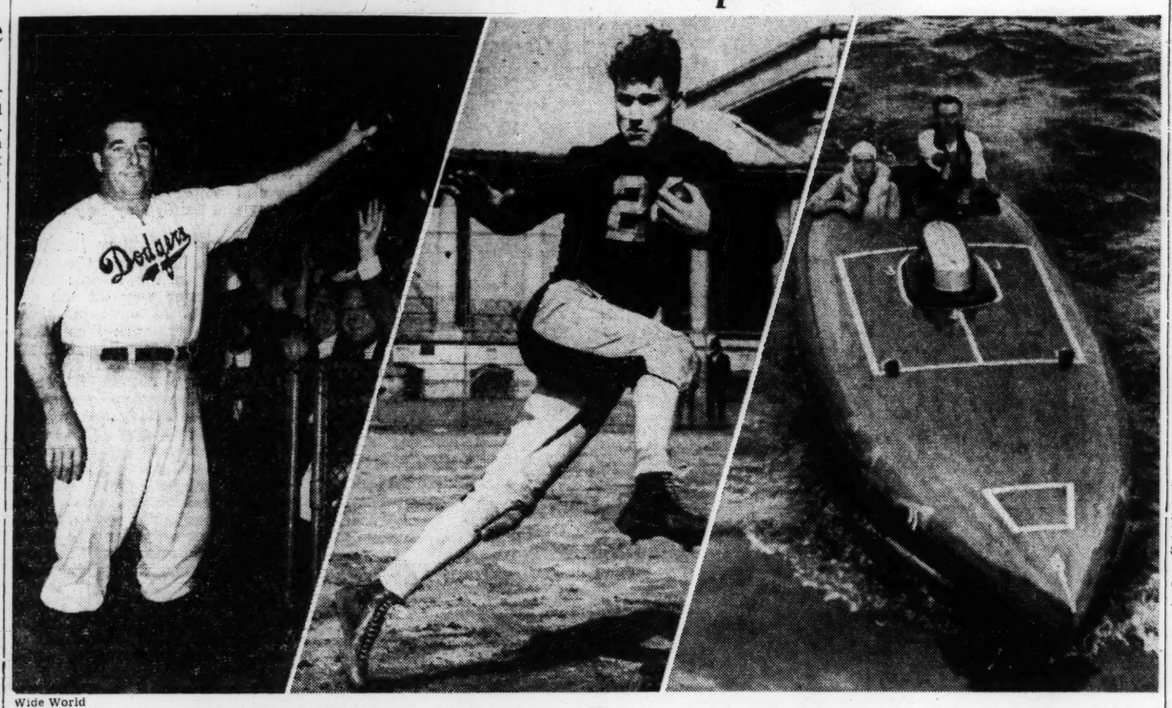
The Phillies completed the National League picture by whipping the New York Giants twice, 6-3 and 8-6. Each club clouted three homers in the second game.

Cleveland's American League leaders and the St. Louis Browns were deadlocked at two-all going into the tenth inning of their first game when rain washed out the rest of their scheduled doubleheader. However, the Tribe picked up a half-game on the second-place Detroit Tigers, for James Dykes' Chicago White Sox scored three times in the ninth inning to knock off the Bengals, 7-5. Ted Lyons's effective arm whipped Detroit for the third straight time.

The New York Yankees blew hot and cold, walloping the Athletics 9-1 behind Steve Sundra's six-hit elbowing in the opener, then going down 7-3 before Johnny Babich.

Earl Johnson, the Boston Red Sox recent importation of pitching hope, stopped the Senators with five hits for a 4-2 decision.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: New York—Freddy Fitzsimmons, 39-year-old Dodgers pitcher, waving to the crowd of 30,000 that packed Ebbets Field to capacity on "Fitzsimmons Day." Fitzsimmons, who recently won his 200th victory, received numerous gifts from friends and admirers. Center: Detroit—Byron White, who left professional football last year for a Rhodes Scholarship and who has contracted to play with Detroit Lions during the 1940 season. White played his only season of professional football with the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1938. He played also at University of Colorado. The war forced him home from England. Right: Northport, N. Y.—Hotsy Totsy 3d, a rank outsider owned and piloted by novice Sidney Allen of Hampton Bays, N. Y., captured the Gold Cup speedboat championship in an astonishing upset. The victorious craft, weighing 3,400 pounds and propelled by a 500 h. p. motor, tore around the 2½-mile harbor course to win two of the three 30-mile heats for a point total of 800, enough to earn the trophy. Jack Kraemer is the mechanic.

Mary Ryan of Louisville Sets Three Pool Records

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19 (AP)—A new American champion thrice-over towered today above competitors in the National women's A. A. U. swimming championships which ended last night.

The girl—Mary Ryan, slender 15-year-old distance star of the Lakeside Club, Louisville, Ky.

The American records—23 minutes 15 seconds for the mile, 5 minutes 30 1-10 seconds for the 440-yard freestyle, 11 minutes 26 4-10 seconds for the 880-yard freestyle.

Mary raced through the water with a long, effortless stroke to win the 880 yesterday, 35 yards ahead of her teammate, Ann Hardin.

Mary's performance gave her the highest individual point score of the meet, 15.

The Women's Swimming Association of New York clinched Sunday's other feature, the 330-yard medley relay. Lacking a standout star, the New York squad showed uniform power and stamina to finish in 4:01.4.

Trailing were the Los Angeles Athletic Club, of Los Angeles, the Alexander House Community Association of Maui, Hawaii, and the Multnomah Club of Portland, respectively.

Little Dorothy Leonard of Worcester, Mass., nosed out Brenda Helser, Portland, to take third in the 880, although her opponent built up enough points to claim second in individual performance. Dorothy tied with Ann Hardin, Louisville, for third in individual standings.

The team championship went to New York with 27 points. Lakeside of Kentucky and Multnomah Club of Portland were tied for second with 25 points each, followed by Alexander House Community Association of Maui, Hawaii, with 14.

Nancy Merki, Portland Multnomah Club speedster, was unable to defend her titles in the 440-yard and 880-yard freestyle. The 14-year-old youngster, who overcame a severe handicap to become a national and world champion, was not in condition Friday night.

Top-Flight Marksmen Open Grand American Trapshoot

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—Six national championships were up for decision today as the 41st Grand American trapshoot opened, but the big question to be decided was whether the new maximum shot load decreed by the Amateur Trapshooting Association would hamper the Nation's top-flight target marksmen.

A year ago the A. T. A. ruled that the shot load should be reduced from 1¼ ounces of pellets to 1⅛ ounces, taking about 40 pellets out of each shell.

Penalized by Ruling

The boys with the heavy handicap yardage argue that they are penalized by the ruling, but the novices claim they see no difference in the two loads. The new restriction is effective at the "Roaring Grand" for the first time this year.

The week's program, winding up Friday with the Grand American Handicap, was expected to put an end to the controversy.

Fred Tomlin, Glassboro, N. J., professional, apparently wasn't hampered by the restriction yesterday. He cracked 199 of 200 from 16 yards to take the international open championship, last of the preliminary day events. Tomlin, winner in 1932, is the only shooter to take the international title twice. He's the defending national professional king, and the only four-time winner of that crown.

Program

On today's program were the 100-target 16-yard senior, husband and wife, junior, sub-junior, father and son-daughter, and State title-header championship races, along with a 100-target preliminary handicap postponed from yesterday by a downpour.

Added to the day's schedule, on a purely practice basis, were 100 targets at handicaps and 50 pairs of doubles clays, the handicap event being a daily feature to tune up the field for the "Roaring Grand" which climaxes the cartridge carnival Friday.

Five-Miler Taken By Johnny Kelley

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 19 (AP)—Smiling Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Mass., outstepped a field of noted Marathon runners here yesterday, winning a five-mile road race in 25 minutes, 12 seconds.

Almost a minute behind Kelley, a former Boston A. A. Marathon winner, was Hawk Zamperelli of Medford, Mass., whose time of 26:04 was 31 seconds faster than the third place effort of Joe Smith, also of Medford.

Kelley finished third in a 10-mile race at Old Orchard Beach Saturday which was won by Ellison "Tarzan" Brown of Westerly, R. I. Brown did not compete in yesterday's race.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Cleveland	69	45	.605	
Detroit	66	49	.574	3½
Boston	62	52	.544	7
Chicago	58	52	.527	9
New York	57	53	.518	10
Washington	49	64	.434	19½
St. Louis	47	69	.405	23
Philadelphia	43	67	.391	24

Results Aug. 17

Boston 12, Washington 9.
Chicago 9, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 2, Cleveland 1.
One game postponed.

Results Aug. 18

New York 9, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 7, New York 3.
Boston 4, Washington 2.
Chicago 7, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 2, Cleveland 2 (tie, 9 innings).

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

PORTLAND, Ore.—Mary Ryan, 15-year-old Louisville, Ky., swimmer, breaks third National women's A. A. U. swimming record, capturing 880-yard freestyle in 11:26.4. She had broken mile and 440-yard marks on first two days of meet. Women's Swimming Association, New York, takes 330-yard medley relay.

CLEMENTON, N. J. — Steve Wozniak, Buffalo, takes Senior A. A. U. long distance swim for fourth year, beating Jack Roderick, Canton, Ohio, by three-quarters of mile in five-mile race.

NORTHPORT, N. Y.—Hotsy Totsy, owned and driven by Sidney Allen of Hampton Bays, N. Y., wins gold cup speedboat championship although flagged down in final heat as faster boats break down.

TORONTO—Harold (Jug) McSpaden and Sam Snead tie for Canadian open golf title with 72-hole scores of 281.

MANCHESTER, Mass. — Alice Marble of Beverly Hills wins her 27th straight championship by defeating Pauline Betz, 6—2, 6—2, in final of Essex County club tournament. She and Sarah Palfrey of Reno beat Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott of England, 10—12, 8—6, 6—3, in doubles final.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Don McNeill of Oklahoma trimmed Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., 9—7, 6—2, 6—4, in final of Newport Casino tournament. McNeill and Frankie Parker won doubles title by beating Charles Mattmann and Robert Harman, 9—7, 6—1, 7—5.

MANCHESTER, Vt.—Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., scored eagle 3 on final hole to win Ekwanok women's invitation tournament with 54-hole total of 238. Betsy McLeod of Buffalo was second at 240.

American Association

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	76	43	.639
Minneapolis	66	48	.579
Columbus	68	52	.567
Louisville	60	62	.492
St. Paul	57	63	.475
Toledo	53	66	.445
Indianapolis	49	68	.419
Milwaukee	44	74	.383

International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Rochester	75	33	.586
Newark	76	34	.585
Baltimore	69	60	.535
Jersey City	63	66	.496
Syracuse	63	66	.488
Montreal	63	68	.481
Buffalo	60	71	.458
Toronto	47	80	.370

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	95	51	.651
Los Angeles	80	65	.552
Oakland	80	66	.548
San Diego	73	72	.503
Sacramento	74	73	.503
Hollywood	71	74	.490
San Francisco	64	81	.441
Portland	45	100	.310

Texas League

DALLAS, Aug. 19 (AP)—Texas League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	93	44	.679
San Antonio	78	62	.557
Beaumont	72	64	.529
Oklahoma City	70	72	.493
Dallas	67	69	.493
Shreveport	62	75	.453
Tulsa	59	75	.440
Fort Worth	49	89	.355

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	69	40	.633	
Brooklyn	65	45	.591	4½
New York	55	51	.519	12½
St. Louis	54	53	.505	14
Pittsburgh	54	54	.500	14½
Chicago	57	57	.500	14½
Boston	53	66	.391	26
Philadelphia	37	68	.352	30

Results Aug. 17

Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 5 (13 innings).
Only game played.

Results Aug. 18

St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 4.
Brooklyn 7, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 3, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 6, New York 3.
Philadelphia 8, New York 6.
Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 1.

Patrolman Fagan Wins Top Honors In Pistol Shoot

TEANECK, N. J., Aug. 19 (AP)—Patrolman H. Arthur Fagan of the New York City Police took top honors yesterday to win the individual championship in the international police pistol tournament.

Fagan and Arthur Drehle, guard for the National City Bank of New York, each fired perfect 300s on the regular round. Fagan then put 29 shots through the center of the target and another on the center rim to win.

Mrs. Helen Donohue of Furtherford regained the women's championship and retired the trophy upon which she had won two legs previously with a 95.

The White House Police of Washington, D. C., won the Police Team Division honors with 1,196 out of a possible 1,200.

In the Police Division also were Massachusetts State Police with 1,191; and Boston with 1,187.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Johnny Rizzo and Joe Marty, Phillies—Former hit two homers, and three singles, driving in six runs in double-header win over Giants; Marty hit homer, two triples in nightcap, sending four runs in.

Steve Sundra, Yankees, and Johnny Babich, Athletics—Sundra tossed six-hitter for 9-1 opener win; Babich allowed seven blows to take nightcap 7-3.

Larry French, Cubs—Stopped Pirates 9-1 with six hits.

Ted Lyons, White Sox—Hurled steady ball and collected four hits himself, to trounce Tigers 7-5.

Whit Wyatt, Babe Phelps and Luke Hamlin, Dodgers—Wyatt and Hamlin pitched seven-hitters in double-header win over Bees; Phelps drove in two runs in 3-1 nightcap win.

Earl Johnson, Red Sox—Going route for first time, gave Senators five hits for 4-2 decision.

Mort Cooper, Johnny Hopp and Don Gutteridge, Cardinals—Cooper's seven-hit hurling whipped Reds 3-1 in opener; Hopp's triple and Gutteridge's single sent tying and winning runs home in nightcap eighth inning.

Vernon Kennedy, Browns—Held Indians to four hits for nine innings before rain ended game tied at 2-all.

Public Parks Championship

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19 (AP)—There is a feeling among tennis experts that anyone winning the National Public Parks tennis championship in the tournament opening here today will have to beat Willis Anderson of Los Angeles.

Anderson is the tall, serious, blond young man who lost the public Parks title last year in the opening round at New York when Lou Faqui of Memphis, Tenn., caught him by surprise.

No one was ever more intent on successfully traveling the comeback trail than the 26-year-old Californian, who sat in the locker room after the game with the fiery little Tennesseean and dejectedly told a friend:

"They sent me 3,000 miles to win this tournament and I got beat in the first round."

That was a long speech for Anderson, who usually stands in the background until he has a tennis racquet in his hand, but he thinks, eats and lives tennis and with him a principle was at stake.

Anderson won the title in 1938. That year he was apparently hopelessly beaten in the quarter-finals by Ebert Lewis of Los Angeles, No. 1 seeded player who took the first two sets and led 5—2 in the third Anderson came from behind to take three out of five to beat Lewis and breezed through to the championship.

This year he has won the Southern California district Public Parks title, besides four other championships in the crack Pacific Coast tournaments, open to both public Parks and Private Club players.

The Public Parks meet this year will be wide open, with Seymour Greenberg, who succeeded Anderson as Public Park king, ineligible to compete here because he chose to tour the big time grass court circuit instead of qualifying by trying for the Chicago city title again.

Snipe Champion

LAKE MOHAWK, N. J., Aug. 19 (AP)—Charles A. Gabor of Lake Mohawk Y. C., retained the title yesterday at the eighth annual North Atlantic Coast Snipe Championship with his Chase Me 2nd.

Gabor placed second, third and fourth in the three-race series for 1,444 2-3 points. Bill Horton of Awosting, N. J., was second in his Jebe, Jr., with 1,425 2-3 points; Jack Reckord of Sparrows Point, Md., third, in his Mye Own with 1,346; and Norman Nash, Cedar Point Y. C., Norwalk, Conn., 1,327 points, fourth.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .362; Appling, Chicago, .344.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 96; McCosky, Detroit, 92.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 104; Di Maggio, New York, 96.
Hits—Cramer, Boston, 155; Radcliff, St. Louis, 154.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 41; Greeberg, Detroit, 39.
Triples—Finney, Boston, McCosky, Detroit, and Keller, New York, 13.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 32; Di Maggio, New York, 25.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 36; Walker, Washington, 18.
Pitching—Newsom, Tigers, 15-2; Rowe, Tigers, 11-2.

National League

Batting—Rowell, Boston, .329; Walker, Brooklyn, .327.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 86; Mize, St. Louis, 83.
Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 93; Mize, St. Louis, 88.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 141; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 140.
Doubles—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 34; Hack, Chicago, 31.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 12; Mize, St. Louis, 10.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 34; Nicholson, Chicago, and Rizzo, Philadelphia, 19.
Stolen bases—Reese, Brooklyn, 15; Frey, Cincinnati, 13.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Dodgers, 12-2 Sewell, Pirates, 10-3.

Howell Boosts Average

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—To the consternation of the opposition pitchers in the International League, Murray Howell of the Baltimore Orioles seems to be getting better.

Howell has been leading the league's batsmen for weeks, and the pitchers had hoped that the law of averages or a natural slump might help them out. But the big Baltimore outfielder, at the conclusion of Wednesday's games, boasted an average of .363, better by some four points than it was a week ago.

That left him 27 points ahead of Clyde McCullough of Buffalo who was also second last week.

George Staller of Montreal and Gene Corbett of Baltimore, who have been waging a duel for third place honors all season, finally broke it up when Staller's bat failed him. He dropped down to sixth place. Corbett is in fourth place, losing out to teammate Nick Etten, whose .323 shades him by two points.

Trailing Corbett, among the regulars with 350 or more times at bat are: Tommy Holmes, Newark, .318; Staller, Montreal, .317; Don Ross, Montreal, .317; Dusty Cooke, Jersey City, .310; Harry Davis, Rochester, .308, and Goody Rosen, Syracuse, .307.

Howell, in addition to leading the batters also had scored the most runs, with 103. Tommy Holmes continued to be the leader in total hits, with 168, while Corbett has the most doubles—35.

Staller, as he did last week, heads the triple hitters with 10 and Bill Nagel is the home run king still, with 34 to his credit. He also holds the runs batted in lead with 102.

Pat Mullin of Buffalo is the fleetest of foot in the league, having stolen 17 bases.

Mike Ryba of Rochester is the most effective hurler, having chalked up 18 victories against 6 defeats.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns	112	426	60	154	.362
Appling, W. Sox	106	401	67	138	.344
Finney, R. Sox	100	426	63	146	.343
Rowell, Bees	80	313	33	103	.328
Walker, Dodgers	103	397	55	130	.327
Danning, Giants	103	387	53	126	.326

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	32	Mize, Cardinals	34
Di Maggio, Yanks	25	Nicholson, Cubs	19
Greenberg, Tigers	24	Rizzo, Phillies	19
Gordon, Yanks	23		

Runs Batted In

National League		American League	
F. McCorm'k, Reds	93	Greenberg, Tigers	104
Mize, Cardinals	88	Di Maggio, Yanks	96
Van Robays, Pitt.	77	Foxx, Red Sox	94

Sam Snead Meets Jug McSpaden In Match for Title

TORONTO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Sam Snead of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., and Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., were shooting for $400 in cash as well as the Canadian open golf championship today when they met to play off their tie for the title. That is the difference between $1,000 first money and $600 for second. They each finished the regular 72 holes with scores of 281 Saturday.

Here's how the remainder of the prize money was distributed: Ray Mangrum, Oakmont, Pa., $400; Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, $300; Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., $200; Ky Laffoon, Chicago, and Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., $90 each; Stan Horne, Montreal, and Bob Gray, Toronto, $240 each; Dick Metz, Chicago, $50; Sam Kerr, Toronto, $137.50; Horton Smith, Chicago, $37.50; Bill Kerr, Toronto, $105; Johnny Bulla, Chicago, and Al Houghton, Washington, $17.50 each; Bobby Alston, Ottawa, $50; Ben Norris, Toronto, $25.

Leading Canadian pros received special prizes in addition to their shares of the regular prize money. Horne and Gray picked up $175 apiece for topping the Canadian list.

'Magic Eye' May Umpire

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 19 (AP)—He's already taken the stoop and squat from among the umpire's duties with his automatic plate duster. Now Raymond Harry Dumont plans to take out the plate umpire himself.

The emancipator of the arbiters is negotiating for a "magic eye" and an automatic ball and strike indicator for use in the 1941 national semipro baseball tournament.

A strike would be registered if a pitcher's offering broke the eye's rays by crossing the plate. Similar devices are used in many states as traffic tabulators. Automobiles are counted automatically as they flash through the field of rays.

Dumont, President of the National Semipro Congress, already has devised the electric plate duster and the retractable microphone which permits arbiters to announce lineup changes directly to the fans.

The instrument also can be used to relay home plate arguments, but games the first three days of the 1940 tournament have been placid.

With the advent of the "magic eye" an electrician's union card might be of greater advantage than a rule book.

* * *

Six years ago many players in the first national semipro tournament hitch hiked to Wichita and slept in tents rimming the field. . . . This year the California entry, Burbank, came by plane.

Minter City, Miss., is the smallest town ever to have a representative. . . . Its population is 72 and every player on the squad is from that town. . . . Five fans made the long trip to Wichita and saw their favorites lose their first start, 6 to 5, in 10 innings to Natrona, Pa. . . .

The club had 100 per cent home-town support when it traveled to Louisiana for the regional playoff.

A team made up entirely of Oklahoma-born big leaguers will oppose Enid, the Sooner semipro champions, in October. . . . Carl Hubbell has promised to pitch and Ben Warren of the Phillies will catch. . . . The second World Series for the semipros opens in Puerto Rico, Sept. 21. . . . Mount Pleasant, Texas, Cubs doffed their caps and halted infield drill as the band played "the eyes of Texas are upon you."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Cubs beat Pirates 7-5 and increased National League lead to three games as Giants dropped 2-1 decision to Bees.

Five Years Ago

Japanese swimmers beat All-Star United States team 36-27 in three-day meet, to retain world aquatic supremacy.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 18

International League

Rochester 3-0, Jersey City 1-5 (first 11 innings).
Newark, 6-2, Buffalo 5-3.
Syracuse 2-10, Montreal 0-11 (second 11 innings).
Baltimore 9-6, Toronto 2-2.

American Association

Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 2 (one game rain).
Columbus 4, Minneapolis 3 (second game called in third, dark).
Milwaukee 11-1, Louisville 1-6.
Toledo 8-4, St. Paul 4-2.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 3-3, San Francisco 1-8 (first 10 innings).
Los Angeles 9-5, Portland 4-3.
San Diego 3-1, Oakland 2-2.
Sacramento 5-4, Seattle 1-2.

Texas League

Beaumont 6-8, Oklahoma City 5-4.
Fort Worth 15-1, Shreveport 7-3.
Houston 4-3, Tulsa 3-2.
Dallas 5, San Antonio 3.

Southern Association

Nashville 12-5, Atlanta 1-6.
Chattanooga 7-8, Knoxville 3-0.
New Orleans 4-3, Little Rock 2-7.
Birmingham at Memphis (2) wet grounds.

Eastern League

Binghamton 7-2, Springfield 0-7.
Albany 8-9, Hartford 4-7.
Scranton 4-10, Williamsport 2-5.
Wilkes Barre 7-4, Elmira 0-3.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Binghamton	70	51	.579
Scranton	69	53	.566
Hartford	63	59	.516
Albany	60	61	.496
Springfield	59	60	.496
Elmira	60	63	.488
Wilkes-Barre	52	69	.430
Williamsport	52	69	.430

Southern Association

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	81	43	.653
Atlanta	78	50	.609
Memphis	68	55	.553
Chattanooga	64	64	.500
New Orleans	60	67	.472
Birmingham	56	68	.452
Little Rock	48	74	.393
Knoxville	46	80	.365

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THE WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section August 24, 1940

THE NEW WORLD STIRS: WILL IT AWAKEN? By Roland Hall Sharp
Weighing the future of Western Hemisphere defense in the light of first-hand observations at the recent Pan-American conference in Cuba.

VICHY THEN AND NOW By Argus
History in reminiscence of the temporary French capital.

SWANKY SWIMMING By Robert R. Mullen
What New England has accomplished in public seaside recreational improvements since the Big Wind.

PLATTSBURG AGAIN By Clarke Robinson
It's intensive training again for American rookies at Plattsburg, training camp for army officers in upper New York State.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S FIRST HUNDRED YEARS By Juliette K. Arthur
Commemorating 20 years of woman's suffrage in the United States.

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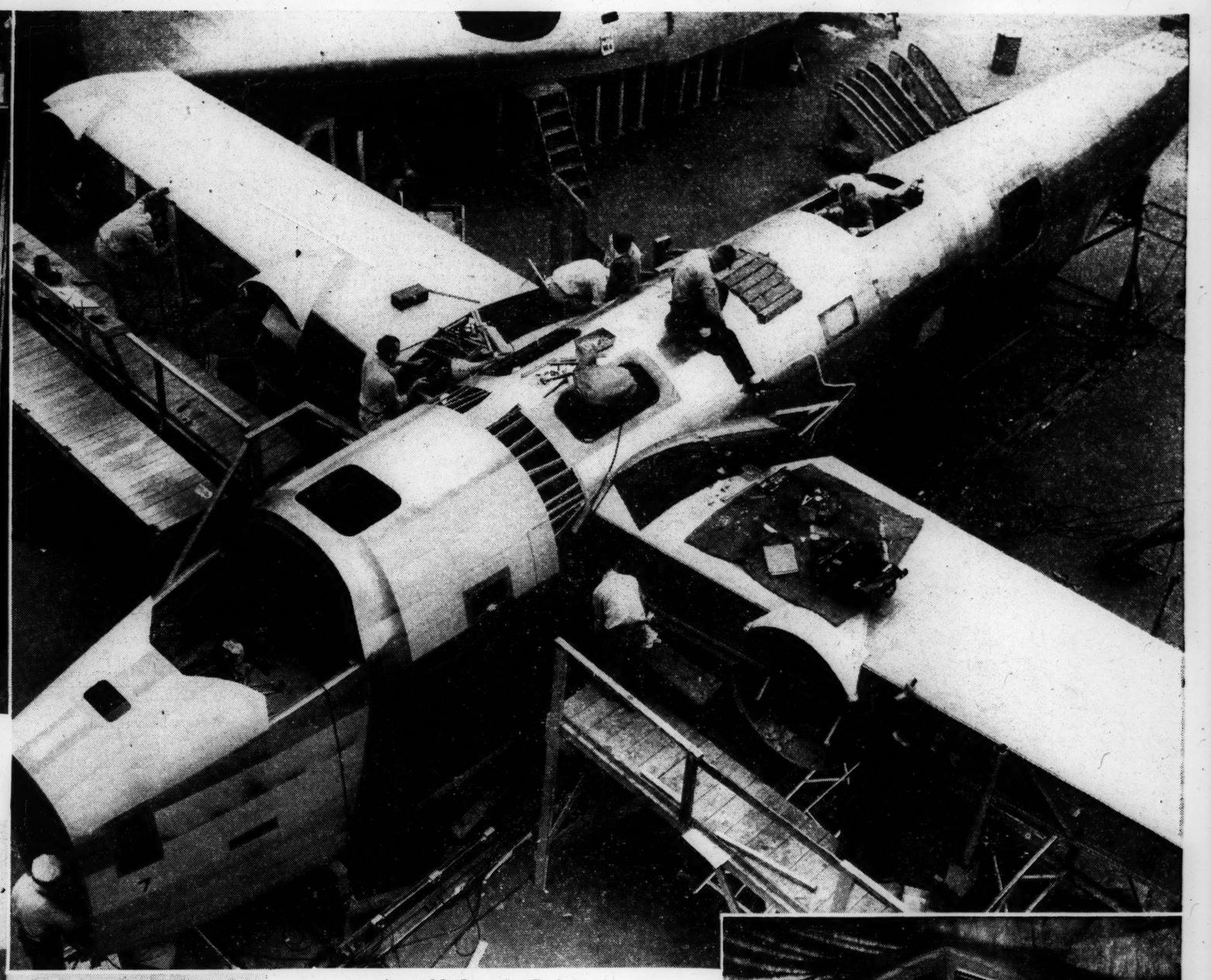
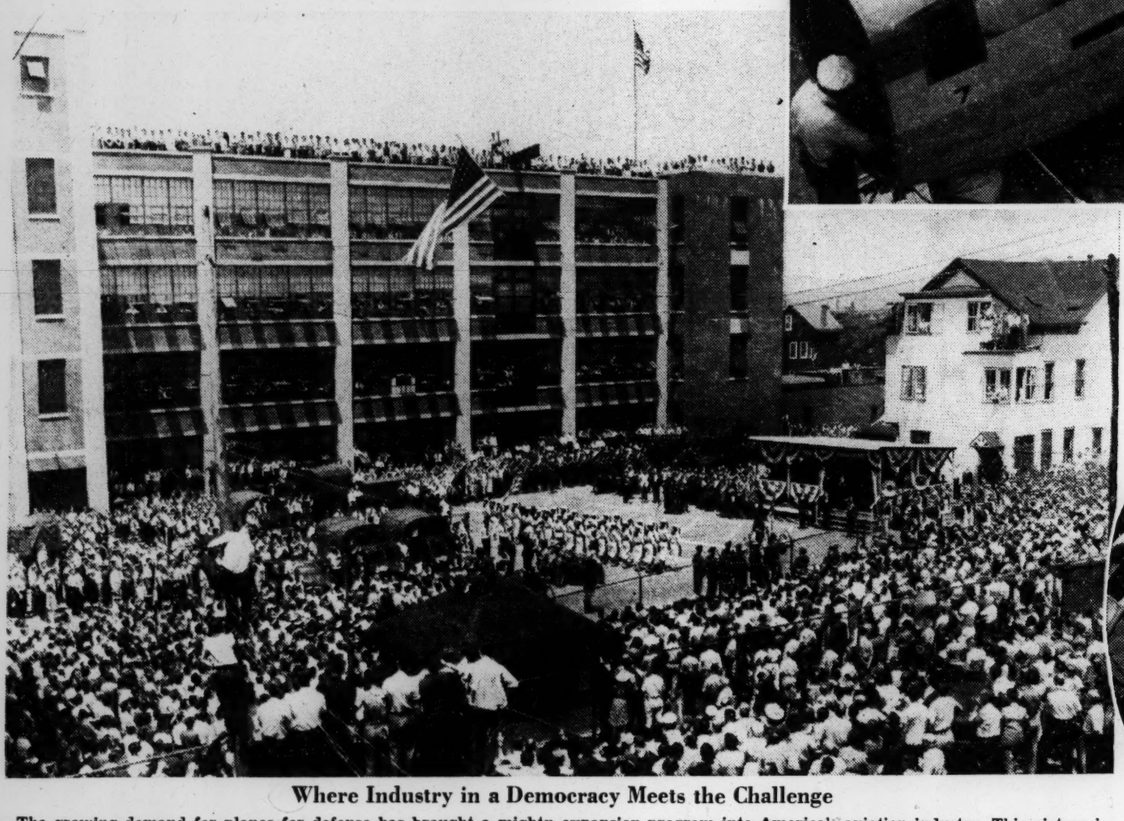
The United States Mobilizes Aviation Industry to Meet Defense Needs

Power for American Planes

With the United States straining every effort to build up its own air corps, while permitting the export of all the fighting planes it can spare to help Britain in its fight against aggression, the American aviation industry finds itself working at top speed to meet the ever-increasing demands. Here workmen are honing cylinders at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation at Paterson, N. J.





Where Industry in a Democracy Meets the Challenge

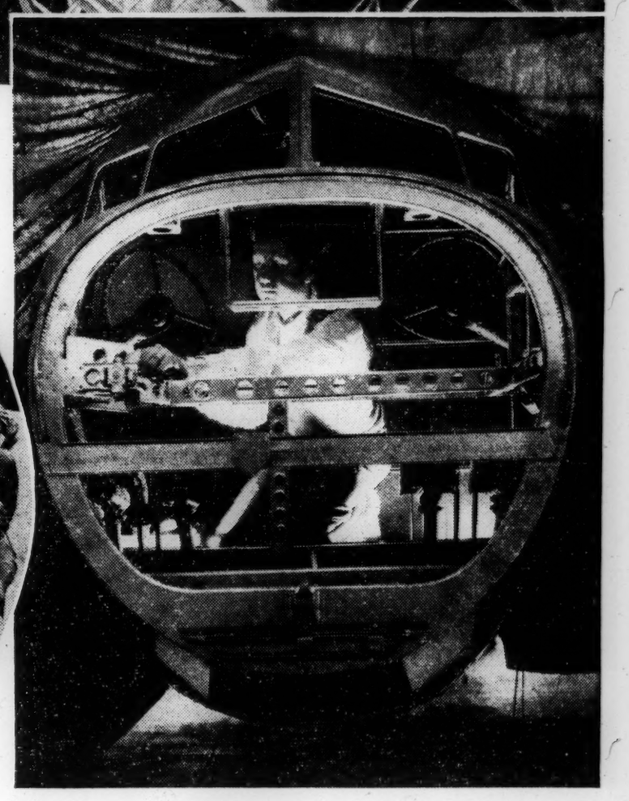
The growing demand for planes for defense has brought a mighty expansion program into America's aviation industry. This picture is symbolic. It shows the dedication exercises at the recent opening of Plant No. 2 of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation at Paterson, N. J. The factory is said to be one of the largest buildings under one roof in the country. The plant, which will have an output of 1,000 airplane engines a month, contains 540,000 square feet of floor space. The factory is built mostly of steel and glass and was rushed through to completion in 57 days in order to meet the needs of America's defense program and the aviation requirements of Britain.

Assembly Line for Defense

Workmen finish construction of bomber on the assembly line of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation at San Diego, Calif.

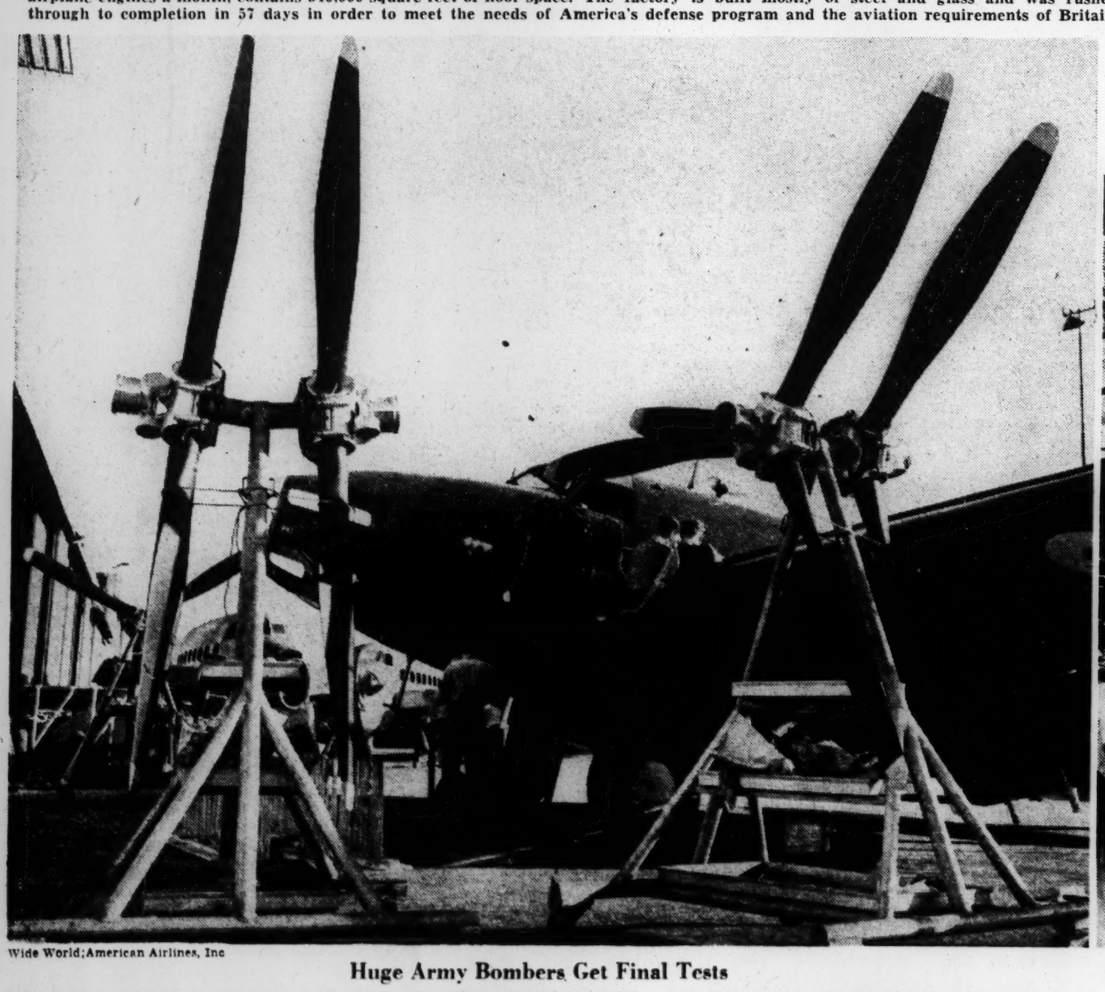
Future Flying Instructors

Before Army Air Corps officers are selected to teach flying cadets they attend a course at Randolph Field, "West Point of the Air."



Where Precision Counts

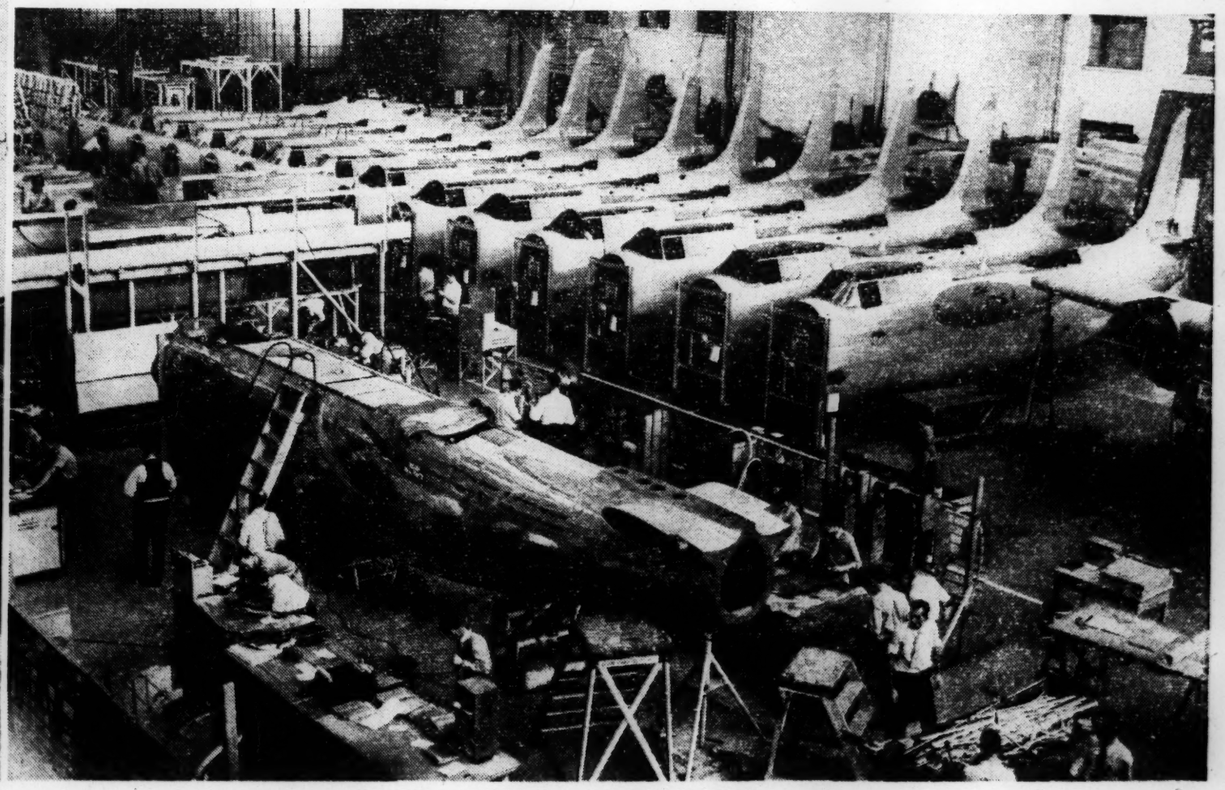
Extreme precision marks the installation of instrument panels in modern planes. Here an engineer places an instrument in the skeletonized nose of plane. Some planes carry more than 200 instruments.



Wide World; American Airlines, Inc

Huge Army Bombers Get Final Tests

Mechanics at the big Lockheed Aircraft Corporation plant at Burbank, Calif., work on the engine of a big bomber as it rests on the final testing assembly line. It is at this plant that the famous Hudson bomber for the British Royal Air Force is produced.



These Planes Are Scheduled to Aid Britain

A line of Douglas twin engined attack-bombers are pictured on the assembly line at the factory of the Douglas Aircraft Co. at Santa Monica, Calif. The company's schedule has been swelled by orders from Britain. The planes shown are part of the large order received from across the sea.

Text of Willkie Speech Accepting Republican Presidential Nomination

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 17 (AP)—Here is the text of the speech in which Wendell L. Willkie formally accepted the Republican Presidential nomination here today:

The ceremony of an acceptance speech is a tradition of our pioneer past—before the days of rapid communication. You all know that I accepted at Philadelphia the nomination of the Republican Party for President of the United States. But I take pride in the traditions and not in change for the mere sake of overthrowing precedents.

An acceptance speech is a candidate's keynote, a declaration of his broad principles. It cannot possibly review the issues in detail. I shall, however, cover each of them frankly during this campaign. Here I give you an outline of the political philosophy that is in my heart. We are here today to represent a sacred cause — the preservation of American democracy.

Obviously, I cannot lead this cause alone. I need the help of every American—Republican, Democrat or Independent—Jew, Catholic, or Protestant—people of every color, creed and race. Party lines are down. Nothing could make that clearer than the nomination by the Republicans of a liberal Democrat who changed his party affiliation because he found democracy in the Republican Party and not in the New Deal Party.

Campaign Crusade

And as the leader of the Republican Party, let me say this. We go into our campaign as into a crusade. Revitalized and reunited, and joined by millions who share in our cause, we dedicate ourselves to the principles of American liberty, and we shall fight this campaign on the basis of those principles, not on the basis of hate, jealousy, or personalities. The leaders of the Republican Party, in Congress and in the party organization, have made me that pledge. I have given that pledge to them. And I extend it to all who will join in this cause. What we need in this country is a new leadership that believes in the destiny of America. I represent here today the forces that will bring that leadership to you.

There is a special reason why I have come back to Elwood, Ind., to make this acceptance speech. I have an engagement to keep in this town. It was made a long time ago with a young man I knew well.

This young man was born and raised in Elwood. He attended the Elwood public schools. He worked in your factories and stores. He started the practice of law in your courts. As I look back upon him, I realize that he had plenty of faults. But he had also three steadfast convictions. He was devoted to the ideal of individual liberty. He hated all special privileges and forms of oppression. And he knew without any doubt that the greatest country on earth was the United States of America.

Convictions Unchanged

That boy was myself thirty or thirty-five years ago. I still adhere to those convictions. To him, to his generation, to his elders, and to the youth of today I pledge my word that I shall never let them down.

In former days America was described as a country in which any young man might become President. It is still that kind of country. The thousands of my fellow townsmen standing hereabout know how distant seemed that opportunity to me thirty years ago. We must fight to preserve America as a country in which every girl and boy has every opportunity for any achievement.

To the millions of our young men and women who have been deliberately disillusioned by the political influences I now oppose; to the millions who no longer believe in the future of their land—to them I want to say in all humility—this boy I knew started like you, without money or position; but America gave him the opportunity for a career. I want to assure a similar opportunity to every boy and girl of today who is willing to stand on his own feet and work, and fight.

Ancestors' Trials

I have more reason than most of you to feel strongly about this because the United States gave to my family their first chance for a free life. The ancestors of both my father and my mother, like the ancestors of millions of Americans, lived in Central Europe. They were humble people—not members of the ruling or wealthy classes. Their opportunities were restricted by discriminatory laws and class distinctions. One was exiled because of his religion; another was persecuted because he believed in the principles of the French Revolution; and still another was jailed for insisting on the right of free speech.

As their descendant, I have fought from boyhood against all those restrictions, discriminations and tyrannies. And I am still fighting.

My grandparents lived in Germany. They were supporters of the democratic revolutions in that country, and when the revolutions failed they fled to the United States. How familiar that sounds! Today, also, people are being oppressed in Europe. The story of the barbarous and worse than medieval persecution of the Jews—a race that has done so much to improve the culture of these countries and our own—is the most tragic in human history. Today there are millions of refugees who desire sanctuary and opportunity in America, just as in my grandparents' time. The protection of our own labor and agriculture prevents us from admitting more than a few of them. But their misery and suffering make us resolve to preserve our country as a land free of hate and bitterness, of racial and class distinction. I pledge you that kind of America.

Career of Parents

My mother was born in this country. My father was three or four years old when his parents settled in Northern Indiana. It was then a trackless forest. As a young man he helped to clear that forest. He worked his way through the Fort Wayne Methodist College, taught school, and became Superintendent of Schools here in Elwood. My mother was also a school teacher. Whenever they had time, they both studied law and eventually both took up the practice of law. I doubt if any two people ever appreciated or loved this country more than they.

As you who lived here with them well know, they were fiercely democratic. They hated oppression, autocracy, or arbitrary control of any kind. They believed in the qualities that have made America great—an independent spirit, an inquiring mind, a courageous heart. At school they taught those virtues to many of you who are here today. At home they taught them to their children. It is a tribute to their teaching that when the United States entered the World War in 1917, three of their four boys were volunteers, in the uniform of the American forces, within one month after war was declared. They witheld no sacrifices for the preservation of the America of 1917. In an even more dangerous world, we must not withold any sacrifice necessary for the preservation of the America of 1940.

U. S. Not Isolated

Today we meet in a typical American town. The quiet streets, the pleasant fields that lie outside, the people going casually about their business, seem far removed from the shattered cities, the gutted buildings, and the stricken people of Europe. It is hard for us to realize that the war in Europe can affect our daily lives. Instinctively we turn aside from the recurring conflicts over there, the diplomatic intrigue, the shifts of power that the last war failed to end.

Yet — instinctively also — we know that we are not isolated from those suffering people. We live in the same world as they, and we are created in the same image. In all the democracies that have recently fallen, the people were living the same peaceful life that we live. They had similar ideals of human freedom. Their methods of trade and exchange were similar to ours. Try as we will, we cannot brush the pitiless picture of their destruction from our vision, or escape the profound effects of it upon the world in which we live.

No man is so wise as to foresee what the future holds or to lay out a plan for it. No man can guarantee to maintain peace. Peace is not something that a nation can achieve by itself. It also depends on what some other country does. It is neither practical, nor desirable, to adopt a foreign program committing the United States to future action under unknown circumstances.

The best that we can do is to decide what principle shall guide us.

Preparedness Essential

As for me, that principle can be simply defined:

In the foreign policy of the United States, as in its domestic policy, I would do everything to defend American democracy and I would refrain from doing anything that would injure it.

We must not permit our emotions—our sympathies or hatreds—to move us from that fixed principle.

For instance, we must not shirk the necessity of preparing our sons to take care of themselves in case the defense of America leads to war. I shall not undertake to analyze the legislation on this subject that is now before Congress, or to examine the intentions of the Administration with regard to it. I concur with many members of my party, that these intentions must be closely watched. Nevertheless, in spite of these considerations, I cannot ask the American people to put their faith in me, without recording my conviction that some form of selective service is the only democratic way in which to secure the trained and competent manpower we need for national defense.

Link With British Fleet

Also, in the light of my principle, we must honestly face our relationship with Great Britain. We must admit that the loss of the British fleet would greatly weaken our defense. This is because the British Fleet has for years controlled the Atlantic, leaving us free to concentrate in the Pacific. If the British Fleet were lost or captured, the Atlantic might be dominated by Germany, a power hostile to our way of life, controlling in that event most of the ships and shipbuilding facilities of Europe.

This would be calamity for us. We might be exposed to attack on the Atlantic. Our defense would be weakened until we could build a navy and air force strong enough to defend both coasts. Also, our foreign trade would be profoundly affected. That trade is vital to our prosperity. But if we had to trade with a Europe dominated by the present German trade policies, we might have to change our methods to some totalitarian form. This is a prospect that any lover of democracy must view with consternation.

The objective of America is in the opposite direction. We must, in the long run, rebuild a world in which we can live and move and do business in the democratic way.

Agreement With President

The President of the United Sattes recently said: "We will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation, and at the same time we will harness the use of those resources in order that we ourselves, in the Americas, may have equipment and training equal to the task of any emergency and every defense."

I should like to state that I am in agreement with these two principles, as I understand them—and I don't understand them as implying military involvement in the present hostilities. As an American citizen I am glad to pledge my wholehearted support to the President in whatever action he may take in accordance with these principles.

But I cannot follow the President in his conduct of foreign affairs in this critical time. There have been occasions when many of us have wondered if he is deliberately inciting us to war. I trust that I have made it plain that in the defense of America, and of our liberties, I should not hesitate to stand for war. But like a great many other Americans I saw what war was like at firsthand in 1917. I know what war can do to demoralize civil liberties at home. And I believe it to be the first duty of a President to try to maintain peace.

"Inflammatory Statements"

But Mr. Roosevelt has not done this. He has dabbled in inflammatory statements and manufactured panics. Of course, we in America like to speak our minds freely, but this does not mean that at a critical period in history our President should cause bitterness and confusion for the sake of a little political oratory. The President's attacks on foreign powers have been useless and dangerous. He has courted a war for which the country is hopelessly unprepared—and which it emphatically does not want. He has secretly meddled in the affairs of Europe, and he has even unscrupulously encouraged other countries to hope for more help than we are able to give.

"Walk softly and carry a big stick" was the motto of Theodore Roosevelt. It is still good American doctrine for 1940. Under the present Administration the country has been placed in the false position of shouting insults and not even beginning to prepare to take the consequences.

But while he has thus been quick to tell other nations what they ought to do, Mr. Roosevelt has been slow to take the American people into his confidence. He has hesitated to report facts, to explain situations, or to define realistic objectives. The confusion in the nation's mind has been largely due to this lack of information from the White House.

Pledge of Candor

As President, I plan to reverse both of these policies. I should threaten foreign governments only when our country was threatened by them and when I was ready to act; and I should consider our diplomacy as part of the people's business concerning which they were entitled to prompt and frank reports to the limit of practicability.

Candor in these times is the hope of democracy. We must not kid ourselves any longer. We must begin to tell ourselves the truth — right here — and right now.

We have been sitting as spectators of a great tragedy. The action on the stage of history has been relentless.

For instance, the French people were just as brave and intelligent as the Germans. Their armies were considered the best in the world. France and her allies won the last war. They possessed all the material resources they needed. They had wealth and reserves of credit all over the earth. Yet the Germans crushed France like an eggshell.

The reason is now clear: the fault lay with France herself.

France believed in the forms of democracy, and in the idea of freedom. But she failed to put them to use. She forgot that freedom must be dynamic, that it is forever in the process of creating a new world. This was the lesson that we of America had taught to all countries.

Opened Way to Hitler

When the European democracies lost that vision, they opened the way to Hitler. While Germany was building a great new productive plant, France became absorbed in unfruitful political adventures and flimsy economy theories. Her government was trying desperately to cover the people's nakedness with a garment that was not big enough.

The free men of France should have been weaving themselves a bigger garment. For in trying to pull the small one around themselves they tore it to pieces.

And in this tragedy let us find our lesson. The foreign policy of the United States begins right here in our own land. The first task of our country in its international affairs is to become strong at home. We must regain prosperity, restore the independence of our people, and protect our defensive forces. If that is not done promptly we are in constant danger. If that is done, no enemy on earth dare attack us. I propose to do it.

We must face a brutal, perhaps, a terrible fact. Our way of life is in competition with Hitler's way of life.

This competition is not merely one of armaments. It is a competition of energy against energy, production against production, brains against brains, salesmanship against salesmanship.

In facing it we should have no fear. History shows that our way of life is the stronger way. From it has come more wealth, more industry, more happiness, more human enlightenment than from any other way. Free men are the strongest men.

But we cannot just take this historical fact for granted. We must make it live. If we are to outdistance the totalitarian powers, we must arise to a new life of adventure and discovery. We must make a wider horizon for the human race. It is to that new life that I pledge myself.

I promise, by returning to those same American principles that overcame German autocracy once before, both in business and in war, to outdistance Hitler in any contest he chooses in 1940 or after. And I promise that when we beat him, we shall beat him on our own terms, in our own American way.

New Deal Promises Futile

The promises of the present Administration cannot lead you to victory against Hitler, or against anyone else. This Administration stands for principles exactly opposite to mine. It does not preach the doctrine of growth. It preaches the doctrine of division. We are not asked to make more for ourselves. We are asked to divide among ourselves that which we already have. The New Deal doctrine does not seek risk, it seeks safety. Let us call it the "I pass" doctrine. The New Deal dealt it, and refused to make any more bets on the American future.

Why that is exactly the course France followed to her destruction! Like the Blum Government in France, so has our Government become entangled in unfruitful adventures. As in France, so here, we have heard talk of class distinctions and of economic groups preying upon other groups. We are told that capital hates labor and labor capital. We are told that the different kinds of men, whose task it is to build America, are enemies of one another. And I am ashamed to say that some Americans have made political capital of that supposed enmity.

So for me, I want to say here and now that there is no hate in my heart, and that there will be none in my campaign. It is my belief that there is no hate in the hearts of any group of Americans for any other American group—except as the New Dealers seek to put it there for political purposes. I stand for a new companionship in an industrial society.

Of course, if you start like the New Deal with the idea that we shall never have many more automobiles or radios, that we cannot develop many new inventions of importance, that our standard of living must remain what it is, the rest of the argument is easy. Since a few people have more than they need and millions have less than they need, it is necessary to redivide the wealth and turn it back from the few to the many.

But this can only make the poor poorer and the rich less rich. It does not really distribute wealth. It distributes poverty.

Because I am a businessman, formerly connected with a large company, the doctrinaires of the opposition have attacked me as an opponent of liberalism. But I was a liberal before many of these men had heard the word, and I fought for many of the reforms of the elder La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson before another Roosevelt adopted—and distorted—liberalism.

Learned Liberalism at Home

I learned my liberalism right here at home. From the factories that came into this town many years ago, large fortunes were made by a few individuals, who thereby acquired too much power over our community. Those same forces were at work throughout the rest of the Nation. By 1929 the concentration of private power had gone further than it should ever go in a democracy.

We all know that such concentration of power must be checked. Thomas Jefferson disliked regulation, yet he said that the prime purpose of government in a democracy is to keep men from injuring each other. We know from our own experience that the less fortunate or less skillful among us must be protected from encroachment. That is why we support what is known as the liberal point of view. That is why we believe in reform.

I believe that the forces of free enterprise must be regulated. I am opposed to business monopolies. I believe in collective bargaining, by representatives of labor's own free choice, without any interference and in full protection of those obvious rights. I believe in the maintenance of minimum standards for wages and of maximum standards for hours. I believe that such standards should constantly improve. I believe in the federal regulation of interstate utilities, of securities markets, and of banking. I believe in federal pensions, in adequate old-age benefits, and in unemployment allowances.

I believe that the Federal Government has a responsibility to equalize the lot of the farmer, with that of the manufacturer. If this cannot be done by parity of prices, other means must be found—with the least possible regimentation of the farmer's affairs. I believe in the encouragement of co-operative buying and selling, and in the full extension of rural electrification.

The purpose of all such measures is indeed to obtain a better distribution of the wealth and earning power of this country. But I do not base my claim to liberalism solely on my faith in such reforms. American liberalism does not consist merely in reforming things. It consists also in making things.

No Limit to Productivity

The ability to grow, the ability to make things, is the measure of man's welfare on this earth. To be free, man must be creative.

I am a liberal because I believe that in our industrial age there is no limit to the productive capacity of any man. And so I believe that there is no limit to the horizon of the United States.

I say that we must substitute for the philosophy of distributed scarcity the philosophy of unlimited productivity. I stand for the restoration of full production and re-employment by private enterprise in America.

And I say that we must henceforth ask certain questions of every reform, and of every law to regulate business or industry. We must ask: Has it encouraged our industries to produce? Has it created new opportunities for our youth? Will it increase our standard of living? Will it encourage us to open up a new and bigger world?

A reform that cannot meet these tests is not a truly liberal reform. It is an "I pass" reform. It does not tend to strengthen our system, but to weaken it. It exposes us to aggressors, whether economic or military. It encourages class distinctions and hatreds. And it will lead us inevitably, as I believe we are now headed, toward a form of government alien to ours, and a way of life contrary to the way that our parents taught us here in Elwood.

Weakness Breeds Dictators

It is from weakness that people reach for dictators and concentrated government power. Only the strong can be free.

And only the productive can be strong.

When the present Administration came to power in 1933, we heard a lot about the forgotten man. The Government, we were told, must care for those who had no other means of support. With this proposition all of us agreed. And we still hold firmly to the principle that those whom private industry cannot support must be supported by government agency, whether federal or state.

But I want to ask anyone in this audience who is, or has been, on relief whether the support that the Government gives him is enough. Is it enough for the free and able-bodied American to be given a few scraps of cash or credit with which to keep himself and his children just this side of starvation and nakedness? Is that what the forgotten man wanted us to remember?

What that man wanted us to remember was his chance—his right—to take part in our great American adventure.

But this Administration never remembered that. It launched a vitriolic and well-planned attack against those very industries in which the forgotten man wanted a chance.

It carried on a propaganda campaign to convince the people that businessmen are iniquitous.

It seized upon its taxing power for political purposes. It has levied taxes to punish one man, to force another to do what he did not want to do, to take a crack at a third whom some government agency disliked, or to promote the experiments of a brain-trust. The direct effect of the New Deal taxes has been to inhibit opportunity. It has diverted the money of the rich from productive enterprises to government bonds, so that the United States Treasury—and no one else—may have plenty to spend. Thus much of the money of the rich is invested in tax-exempt securities.

Tax Revision Plan

In this connection let me say that, in its plan for tax revision, the Republican Party will follow two simple principles. Taxes shall be levied in accordance with each one's ability to pay. And the primary purpose of levying them will be to raise money. We must—and can—raise money at less relative cost to the people. We must do it without inflicting on the poor the present disproportionate load of hidden taxes.

The New Deal's attack on business has had inevitable results. The investor has been afraid to invest his capital, and therefore billions of dollars now lie idle in the banks. The businessman has been afraid to expand his operations, and therefore millions of men have been turned away from the employment offices. Low incomes in the cities, and irresponsible experiments in the country, have deprived the farmer of his markets.

For the first time in our history, American industry has remained stationary for a decade. It offers no more jobs today than it did ten years ago—and there are 6,000,000 more persons seeking jobs. As a Nation of producers we have become stagnant. Much of our industrial machinery is obsolete. And the national standard of living has declined.

Failure of New Deal

It is a statement of fact, and no longer a political accusation, that the New Deal has failed in its program of economic rehabilitation. And the victims of its failures are the very persons whose cause it professes to champion.

The little businessmen are victims because their chances are more restricted than ever before.

The farmers are victims because many of them are forced to subsist on what is virtually a dole, under centralized direction from Washington.

The nine or ten million unemployed are victims because their chances for jobs are fewer. Approximately 6,000,000 families are victims because they are on relief.

And unless we do something about it soon, 130,000,000 people—an entire Nation—will become victims, because they stand in need of a defense system which this Administration has so far proved itself powerless to create anywhere except on paper.

To accomplish these results, the present administration has spent $60,000,000,000.

Something Wrong With Theory

And I say there must be something wrong with a theory of Government or a theory of economics, by which, after the expenditure of such a fantastic sum, we have less opportunity than we had before.

The New Deal believes, as frequently declared, that the spending of vast sums by the Government is a virtue in itself. They tell us that Government spending insures recovery. Where is the recovery?

The New Deal stands for doing what has to be done by spending as much money as possible. I propose to do it by spending as little money as possible. This is one great issue in domestic policy and I propose in this campaign to make it clear.

And I make this grave charge against this Administration:

I charge that the course this Administration is following will lead us, like France, to the end of the road. I say that this course will lead us to economic disintegration and dictatorship.

Production for Spending

I say that we must substitute for the philosophy of spending, the philosophy of production. You cannot buy freedom. You must make freedom.

This is a serious charge. It is not made lightly. And it cannot be lightly avoided by the opposition.

I, therefore, have a proposal to make.

The President stated in his acceptance speech that he does not have either "the time or the inclination to engage in purely political debate." I do not want to engage in purely political debate, either. But I believe that the tradition of face to face debate is justly honored among our American political traditions. I believe that we should set an example, at this time, of the workings of American democracy. And I do not think that the issues at stake are "purely political." In my opinion they concern the life and death of democracy.

Challenge to Debate

I propose that during the next two and a half months, the President and I appear together on public platforms in various parts of the country, to debate the fundamental issues of this campaign. These are the problems of our great domestic economy, as well as of our national defense: the problems of agriculture, of labor, of industry, of finance, of the Government's relationship to the people, and of our preparations to guard against assault. And also I would like to debate the question of the assumption by this President, in seeking a third term, of a greater public confidence than was accorded to our presidential giants, Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson.

I make this proposal respectfully to a man upon whose shoulders rest the cares of the state. But I make it in dead earnest.

I accept the nomination of the Republican Party for President of the United States.

I accept it in the spirit in which I know it was given at our convention in Philadelphia—the spirit of dedication. I herewith dedicate myself with all my heart, with all my mind, and with all my soul to making this Nation strong.

But I say this, too. In the pursuit of that goal I shall not lead you down the easy road. If I am chosen the leader of this democracy as I am now of the Republican Party, I shall lead you down the road of sacrifice and of service to your country.

What I am saying is a far harsher thing than I should like to say in this speech of acceptance—a far harsher thing than I would have said had the Old World not been swept by war during the past year. I am saying to you that we cannot rebuild our American democracy without hardship, without sacrifice, even without suffering. I am proposing that course to you as a candidate for election by you.

'Toil and Sweat'

When Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of England a few months ago, he made no sugar-coated promises. "I have nothing to offer you," he said, "but blood, toil, tears, and sweat." Those are harsh words, brave words; yet if England lives, it will be because her people were told the truth and accepted it. Fortunately, in America, we are not reduced to "blood and tears." But we shall not be able to avoid the "toil and sweat."

In these months ahead of us, every man who works in this country—whether he works with his hands or with his mind—will have to work a little harder. Every man and woman will feel the burden of taxes. Every housewife will have to plan a little more carefully. I speak plainly because you must not be deceived about the difficulties of the future. You will have to be hard of muscle, clear of head, brave of heart.

Today great institutions of freedom, for which humanity has spilled so much blood, lie in ruins. In Europe those rights of person and property—the civil liberties—which your ancestors fought for, and which you still enjoy, are virtually extinct. And it is my profound conviction that even here in this country, the Democratic Party, under its present leadership, will prove incapable of protecting those liberties of yours.

The Democratic Party today stands for division among our people; for the struggle of class against class and faction against faction; for the power of political machines and the exploitation of pressure groups. Liberty does not thrive in such soil.

Assails Class Struggle

The only soil in which liberty can grow is that of a united people. We must have faith that the welfare of one is the welfare of all. We must know that the truth can only be reached by the expression of our free opinions, without fear and without rancor. We must acknowledge that all are equal before God and before the law. And we must learn to abhor those disruptive pressures, whether religious, political, or economic, that the enemies of liberty employ.

The Republican Party and those associated with it constitute a great political body that stands pre-eminently for liberty—without commitments, without fear, and without contradictions. This party believes that your happiness must be achieved through liberty rather than in spite of liberty. We ask you to turn your eyes upon the future, where your hope lies. We see written there the same promise that has always been written there: the promise that strong men will perform strong deeds.

With the help of Almighty Providence, with unyielding determination and ceaseless effort, we must and we shall make that American promise come true.

From East to West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Even a simple recital of a summer's travel trip is revealing and filled with rich travel lore. Westerners returned from a stay in the East told of traveling from Boston through the Berkshires and across New York State and how it was all so beautiful and like a park much of the way. That is something that Westerners almost always bring back, the impression of the cultivated and well-kept countryside of the East.

Thunder showers cooled the atmosphere after a hot spell, which was another contrast, and if the West Coast doesn't have intense heat, neither does it know the refreshment that comes after a thunder shower. "Electric storms" they are called in Utah and Nevada. Other phenomena lacking on the West Coast are fire-flies, whippoorwills, and succotash.

In Chicago people had crowded the beaches to escape the heat, and somehow "beaches" in Chicago sounded new. Chicago as seen from the lake boulevards was described as extremely beautiful.

The Lesson of the Farm

All across the continent these travelers were attracted by the well-being of farm homes. Farm houses which seemed to have become a part of their surroundings had about them an atmosphere of living a complete life with none of the loneliness that used to identify farm life.

In the corn country it was just before the harvest and these travelers were filled with gratitude for the rich crops of tall corn for the whole Nation. These travelers, and doubtless all who travel in this 1940 summer, were appraising their country in terms of what is happening in Europe. As they went from State to State they thought how it takes all sorts of States to make this Nation and how uniquely and vitally each contributes.

Even Haircuts Change

Houses grew smaller as they came West. This is always noted. And there were other contrasts noted and not so irrelevant as it might seem. That there are still regional differences in spite of the levelling processes of movies and radio is something to be thankful for. Hair cuts for young men change radically when, in Chicago, the East becomes the West. It was a "Navy hair cut" or an "M. I. T." cut in the East but in Chicago it parted on the side and was straight across the back.

Sandwiches in the West have more butter and relish and mustard in them than in the East and service station attendants are better trained and give better and more willing service. Clothes in the East are more modish but on the other hand more conservative. Girls in slacks, quite the common thing in the West, would be something to turn around and look at in the East. The western "hot dog" is a "roast frank" in the East. A Frankfurter becomes a weiner shortened to "weenie" in the West and a "weenie roast" is a picnic where weiners are the chief item on the bill of fare.

It has its significance that motors "go slow" in the West and "go slowly" or even "proceed slowly" in parts of the East.

Kate Archibald

Engineers Club of Los Angeles Helps Place Trained Men on Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In a move to mobilize several thousand technically trained engineers in this area who are either unemployed or who are not putting their abilities to the best possible use, the Engineers Club, in co-operation with several technical societies, is undertaking the establishment of a central clearing house for engineering talent.

At a meeting of approximately 200 engineers in various branches of the profession recently, Myron Burr of Monrovia, one of the founders of the Engineers Club, described the numbers of ably trained engineers who presented themselves as candidates for a special training course for engineers given by Caltech and Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Members of the Club estimated that there are approximately 3,500 unemployed engineers in Los Angeles and another 1,000 in neighboring cities, most of whom would be vital workers in the national defense program if they were properly organized and trained.

By establishing a central point where engineers in all branches may file their applications for employment, and where industrial concerns as well as government agencies may file their requirements, the Engineers Club hopes to save many miles of job hunting effort on the part of unemployed engineers, whose services are or very soon will be in great demand, but who are finding difficulty in making proper connections with the concerns which need their services.

Noble Resigned From Government To Help Willkie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The forces out to elect Wendell L. Willkie to the presidency have another recruit today in the person of Edward J. Noble, who resigned as Under-Secretary of Commerce in the Roosevelt Administration. Mr Noble said he quit his Commerce post in the belief that he could be really helpful in the field of national defense and that he knew of no more important immediate aid he could give to this work than to devote himself between now and November to the Willkie campaign.

"Mr. Willkie's election will give impetus to American business," Mr. Noble continued. "In my opinion, it is the surest means of putting idle capital to work, stimulating industry and promoting reemployment. My support of Willkie is based upon confidence that his policies call for full speed ahead for business and a full reward for workers that will mean a larger share of national prosperity for everyone."

Mr. Noble first entered government service in 1938 as the first Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, a post he resigned the following year to become Under-Secretary of Commerce, a job especially created for him. He is a life-long Republican, but has been a vigorous champion of President Roosevelt's aeronautics program and foreign trade policies.

Jacksonville Man Named By Veterans of All Wars

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—Walter Dorsey of Jacksonville, Fla., was named National Commander at the annual convention of the Veterans of All Wars. George M. Riegel of New York was elected Senior Vice-Commander and Francis McHale of Jacksonville Junior Vice-Commander. Jacksonville was selected for the 1941 convention.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 125,000
Previous day's sales 106,700
1940 volume to date 138,369,095
1939 volume to date 135,968,062

Market Trend Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Search for a real trend proved unavailing in today's stock market.

The session was the slowest in 22 years, with the ticker tape frequently coming to full stops for a minute or so. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 125,000 shares. Near the final hour minor losses and gains were about even.

The war remained as the dominant question mark for speculative forces. Wall Street seemed more hopeful regarding British chances with the Nazis, but claims and counter-claims of belligerents were still sufficiently confusing to keep most traders in the waiting ranks. Even the good business outlook provided scant stimulation, and the Willkie acceptance speech apparently failed as a prime market motivator.

Among resistant stocks at times were U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Montgomery Ward, N. Y. Central, Boeing, Westinghouse, American Telephone, Eastman Kodak and International Paper preferred.

Backward were Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Standard Oil of N. J., Anaconda and Consolidated Edison.

Supported in a sluggish curb were Bath Iron Works, Niagara Hudson Power and International Petroleum. Slipping were Singer Mfg., Glen Alden Coal and Monarch Machine Tool.

Active Bonds Higher

The majority of active bonds held slight gains in late dealings today after a slow forenoon.

Domestic rails and the foreign dollar groups were principal beneficiaries of a slightly better demand in afternoon transactions, although total volume still was light and there were many issues unable to make any progress.

Higher among overseas dollar obligations were Canada 4s, Norway 6s, Buenos Aires 4⅜s and Denmark 6s, the last up around 2 points at one time. Several German Government issues tended downward.

Domestic corporates marked up included International Telephone 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65 and Western Union 4½s. Lower were Studebaker 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Porto Rican American Tobacco stamped 6s of '42, and Nickel Plate 5½s.

A handful of U. S. Governments hit the tape without developing a definite price trend.

Assets of Federal Savings and Loan Units Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Assets of the thrift and home-financing institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System increased $145,000,000 during the quarter closing June 30, as compared with $40,000,000 in the first quarter of the year, it was reported by economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Total assets of the members of the System now amount to $4,927,000,000.

Of the 3,914 members of the Bank System, 3,865 are savings and loan associations and they hold 86 per cent of the total assets. Some 49 per cent of all savings and loan associations in the country, holding 68 per cent of the assets of all such institutions, are members of the system.

As evidence of the manner in which savings and loan associations extend home-financing facilities throughout the country, 52 per cent of such institutions are located in communities with a population of less than 25,000, while 23 per cent are located in towns of 5,000 population or less.

Insurance companies which are members of the system account for 10 per cent of its total assets, while savings banks have 4 per cent.

Wheat Prices Rally After Early Losses

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP)—After falling as much as 1⅜ cents to within about a cent of the seasonal lows established last Friday, wheat prices today rallied, recovering part of the loss.

Moderate hedging in connection with the largest receipts of the season at spring wheat terminals, liquidation of September contracts, and trade uneasiness because of the European war accounted for the weakness. Mill buying helped the rally.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The financial district received a new stimulus today in reports of Sunday's R. A. F. operations and security prices were firmly maintained. Coppers, followed by gold shares, were most in demand. Heavy industrial and tobacco stocks attracted favorable attention but changes were small. Domestic rails wobbled after a steady start. Oils and rubbers stayed in the background.

Liverpool — Cotton futures closed 3 points lower to 4 points higher today. Hedging sales against East Indian and other outside growths acted as a depressant.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States last week reversed the downward trend of the previous week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The number was 279 compared with 252 for the week ending Aug. 8, and with 253 for the comparable week of 1939.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56	55⅛	55⅛	A'g 16
52⅛	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	46¾	46⅛	46¼	A'g 13
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5	5	5	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	8	18	17½	18	A'g 13
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	13	13	13	A'g 13
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	38⅞	38¾	38¾	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	A'g 14
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 15
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1⅛e)	2	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8½	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 13
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	149½	149½	149½	A'g 16
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	62½	62½	62½	A'g 15
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	1	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 17
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 16
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38⅛	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43	43	43	A'g 14
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	A'g 17
75	41¾	Am Airlines	2	53⅛	53¼	54⅛	+2⅛
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 16
9⅝	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅛	A'g 16
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	A'g 16
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	1	2	2	2	A'g 17
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	93	93	93	A'g 17
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	A'g 17
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	1	22	22	22	A'g 17
51¾	34	Am Car pf	4	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	A'g 14
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	4	18	18	18	A'g 17
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	121½	121½	121½	+1½
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 15
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 6
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 16
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3	3	3	A'g 13
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	6	28¾	27½	27½	A'g 16
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	A'g 16
37⅝	18⅝	Am Ice	8	19¾	19¾	19¾	A'g 16
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	6	21⅜	20¾	20¾	A'g 16
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3	3	3	A'g 17
13	13	Am In Ill (1) (n)	2	13	13	13	A'g 17
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	A'g 16
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	3	52	51	51	A'g 14
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
3⅞	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 17
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 15
121	90	Am Met 6% pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	24	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	A'g 17
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf(2.81k)	1	42	42	42	A'g 15
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	7	6	6	6	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	3	8½	8½	8½	A'g 16
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	
41	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	4	34	33½	34	— ½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	3	136½	136½	136½	A'g 16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	A'g 15
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	3	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅝
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 15
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13	13	13	A'g 14
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
93	70⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	A'g 16
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 9
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	159	158¼	158¼	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	72¼	72½	72½	A'g 17
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	2	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ½
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	A'g 16
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 16
12⅜	8¼	Am Water Wks	6	8½	8¼	8⅛	— ⅜
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	A'g 17
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	36	36	36	A'g 15
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (33¼k)	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	10	19½	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	22½	22½	22½	A'g 14
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 10
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 14
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 10
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	26	26	26	A'g 16
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 13
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	38	38	38	+ ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 9
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5	5	5	
80	65½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	A'g 16
85	49½	As DG2pf(13⅓k)	1	63¾	63½	63½	A'g 13
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 16
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	48	48	48	A'g 16
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	8¼	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jul 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	A'g 6
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	A'g 16
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	62	61	61	A'g 13
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	A'g 14
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	A'g 16
8⅝	4	Aviation Corp	16	4⅛	4	4	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	2	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 15
14⅞	7¼	Bangor & Ar	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 15
16⅝	8½	Barber As (¼e)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 13
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 17
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8	7¾	8	
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	8	27	26¼	26¼	A'g 13
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	A'g 14
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	10a	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	A'g 16
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	1	28	28	28	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	A'g 17
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28½	28½	28½	A'g 16
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	17	74⅜	74	74⅜	+ ⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	118½	118	118½	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	21	20½	20½	A'g 14
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	2	17⅛	17	17	A'g 16
11⅞	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 17
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	+ ½
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	10	13½	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	A'g 17
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	A'g 14
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	3	18¾	18½	18½	
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 13
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	A'g 12
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	A'g 15
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	A'g 14
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 16
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	3	16½	16⅜	16½	A'g 17
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	20	20	20	A'g 17
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	8	7¾	7½	7¾	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
33½	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅝
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	A'g 17
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	5	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 16
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	A'g 16
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 15
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 17
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 13
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4	4	4	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅛	7	7	A'g 16
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 16

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	16	16	16	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1	1	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	3	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14⅛	14	14	A'g 16
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 13
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	26	26	26	A'g 17
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	10	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	48⅛	48	48	—2
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	43	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅜
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	1	27	27	27	— ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	2	6	5¾	5¾	A'g 16
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17⅛	17	17	A'g 15
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	2	2	A'g 16
57⅜	21½	Cent RR NJ	5	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	A'g 14
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	5	4½	4⅜	4½	A'g 16
6	3	Century Rib M	4	3	3	3	A'g 14
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	3	22⅜	22½	22½	
3⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	4	4	4	A'g 16
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 17
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22½	22½	22½	A'g 15
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	8	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	A'g 15
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	15	4	4	4	A'g 17
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 16
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 7
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12½	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	7½	7½	7½	A'g 15
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
14¾	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 16
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 12
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 13
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10	10	10	A'g 15
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	2	2½	2⅜	2½	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	22	70	69⅜	69⅝	— ⅛
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	4	9¾	9½	9¾	A'g 15
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	2	30¾	30¼	30¼	A'g 17
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅞
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	2	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ¾
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	104	104	104	A'g 17
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 12
20	10⅛	Colgate P (1⅓)	1	11	11	11	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	99½	99½	99½	— ¼
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	22½	22½	22½	A'g 16
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	15	15	15	A'g 14
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	19¼	18¾	19¼	— ¾
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	19½	19½	19½	A'g 17
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	10	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
93⅛	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	79¼	79¼	79¼	A'g 14
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 13
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	78	78	78	A'g 15
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	A'g 17
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	A'g 17
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	37½	37	37	— ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	A'g 16
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	57½	57	57¼	A'g 16
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	7	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	A'g 15
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 14
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	A'g 13
11½	7¾	Consol Aircraft	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	A'g 15
97⅛	45	Cons Cop (15e)	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	8	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
110⅛	97½	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106	106	106	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 8
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 16
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 5
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	14	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 14
4½	2½	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 14
4	1¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	13⅛	13	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 13
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅞	Cont Bak (A)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 17
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	79	79	79	A'g 15
49¼	33	Cont Can (1⅛e)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	114¼	114¼	114¼	A'g 14
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	6	5½	5¼	5¼	A'g 16
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	34¾	34¾	34¾	A'g 16
4¾	2	Cont Motors	48	2⅞	2⅝	2⅜	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 17
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	20	20	20	A'g 17
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	52½	52	52	A'g 16
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	48½	48½	48½	+ ¾
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	5	5	5	A'g 17
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	A'g 13
24¼	13	Crane Co	8	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 3¼s '45-'43	108.11	108.10	108.11
16 3¼s '46-'44	109.6	109.3	109.6
1 2¼s '47-'45	108.18	108.18	108.18
8 2s '47	110.7	110.7	110.7
2 2¾s '51-'48	104.20	104.20	104.20
1 2s '50-'48	107.22	107.22	107.22
2 2½s '53-'49	103.3	103.3	103.3
2 2¼s '56-'54	104.29	104.29	104.29
1 2s '53-'49	102.12	102.12	102.12
2 2¼s '59-'55	107.3	107.5	107.5
14 2¾s '60-'55			

New York City Bond

20 3s '80	95¾	95½	95½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	85	85	85
1 Alleg & West 4s '98	62½	62½	62½
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	45½	45	45½
11 AmIGChem5¼s'49	102¾	102½	102¾
2 Am T & T 3½s '43	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Arm Del 4s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 AT&SF 4s '95	103¼	1903	103¼
14 A C Line 4½s '64	46	46	46
20 Atl Refin 3s '53	106¾	106½	106½
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	66¾	66¾	66¾
6 B&O 95 st A	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 B&O 96 st F	67½	67¼	67¾
5 B&O 4s '48	55	55	55
1 B&OPL&Wva 5s '51st	90	90	90
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	133	133	133
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Beth Stl 3½s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	97	97	97
5 Blaw Knox 3½s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
25 Bost & Me 4s '60	18¾	17¾	17¾
8 Bost & Me 4½s '70	95	95	95
2 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 B	81½	81½	81½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81	81	81
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97	98½	98½
1 Can Nor 6s '46	43	43	43
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
24 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	42¼	42¼	42¼
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	124¾	124¾	124¾
1 C&O 4½s '92	99¾	99¾	99¾
100 C & O 3½s '96 D	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 cl	25¾	25½	25¾
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Chi L & L 5s '66	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 CMSP&P a 5s 2000	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 CM&SP 4¼s '89I	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	7¾	7	7
14 Chi&NW4¼s 2037C	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 C R I & P 4s '34	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Chi Un Sta 3¼s 63	65¾	65½	65½
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	73¾	73	73⅝
16 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	65	65	65
1 ClevUn Term4½s '77C	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Colmbia G 5s 1561	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Col Fu Pw & L 4s 65	106	106	106
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 Con Rys 4s 56	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Consoln Coal 5s 60	104	104	104
1 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	16	16	16
12 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	49	48½	48¾
5 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Del P&L 4½s 59	11	11	11
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	64	64	64
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	105	105	105
5 F'stone T&R 3½s '48	72	72	72
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	86	85	86
6 Gt Nor 4½s "76 D	92½	92½	92½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 Gt Nor 9¾s '67	80	80	80
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	27½	27	27
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	45½	45¾	45½
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	114	113¾	113¾
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	39	39	39
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	37¼	37¼	37¼
7 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	44	44	44
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Inland Stl 3s '61	77	77	77
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	33	33	33
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	80¾	80¾	80¾
5 Inter RTr rfg 5s '66	80¾	85	85
6 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	85	85	1¼
3 Int Gr Nor 5½s '52	1¼	1¼	45½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	45½	45½	57½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	57½	57½	101¼
9 Int Paper 6s '55	101¼	101¼	102¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	102¼	102¼	29
2 Int T&T 5s '55	29¼	29	97⅝
5 JonesLaunSt4½s'61	97⅝	97⅝	20
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	20	20	102½
4 Kresge Found 3s '50	102¾	102½	30½
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	30½	30½	50¼
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	50¼	50¼	28¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	28¾	28¾	16½
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	16½	16¼	15¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	15¼	15¼	47
1 Leh Val Term 5s '41	47	47	102¼
1 Leh Val Term 5½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¾
1 Libby McN & L 4s '55	103	102¾	125
3 Loew's 3½s '46	125	125	93½
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	93½	93½	28
3 Lou & N 4½s 2003	28	28	93¼
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	93¼	93¼	
3 McKess&Rob 5½s '50			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14½	14½	14½
3 Mob & O 4½s '77ext	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1 MonWPPubSv 4½s '60	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3 MonWPaPub Sv6s '65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3 MonWPaPub Sv5s '65	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Natl Steel 3s '65	126½	126½	126½
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	106¼	106	106
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	103½	103½	103½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	54⅝	54½	54⅝
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	49¾	48¾	49
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62¾	62½	62½
33 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	53	52¾	53
45 NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	109	109	109
1 NY Dis 3¼s '65	116	116	116
7 NY G El H&P 4s '49	106½	106½	106½
4 Nor Am Co 4s '39	59¼	59	59¼
13 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66	66	66
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	105½	105½	105½
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	68½	68½	68½
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	111½	111¾	111⅝
9 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	105	105	105
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98¾	96½	96½
22 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	65	65	65
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Phila Co 5s '67	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
9 Phillips Pet 3s '48	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	108½	108½	108½
2 Pitt Va & Chas 4s '43	68¼	68¼	68¼
4 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	91½	91½	91½
12 Por Rl A Tob 6s '42 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 PorRiATob 6s '42 st ct	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 PorRiAT 6s '42unitset	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	106	106	106
1 Republic Steel 5½s'54	99½	99¾	99¾
4 Republic Steel 4½s '61	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
3 St L SW rfg 5s '90	96½	96½	96½
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	104	104	104
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	98	98	98
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	105⅛	105	105
1 Tex Cohrp 3s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
13 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	87	87	87
5 Tol & Oh Cen 3½s '60	103	103	103
14 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	101½	101½	101½
1 Un Pac 3½s '80	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	78¼	78	78¼
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
8 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	73¾	73¾	73⅝
11 Warren Bros 6s '41	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Westn Md 4s '52	66½	66½	66½
1 Western Un 5s '51	66¾	66	66
5 Western Un 5s '60	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Western Un 4½s '50	100¾	100¼	100¼
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	71½	71½	71½
1 WisCen 4s '49	105½	105½	105½
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s '48			

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '48A	59½	59½	59½
2 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	59½	59½	59½
7 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	66	66	66
1 Argentine 4½s '71	8½	8½	8½
2 Austria 7s '57	10⅜	10½	10⅜
11 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	11	11	11
1 BrazilCRyEl 7s '52	45	44½	45
20 Buen A 4½s '77	90¾	90	90¾
18 Canada 5s '52	80½	79¾	80½
5 Canada 4s '60	69	69	69
5 Canada 3s '67	20	20	20
2 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	25	25	25
1 Copenhag 5s '52	52¼	52	52
7 Cuba 4½s '77	40	39	40
23 Denmark 6s '42	34¾	34	34¾
6 Denmark 4½s '62	45	45	45
6 Finland 6s '45	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
3 Ger Gov 5½s '65	21½	21½	21½
2 Ger Govt 7s '49	14	13¾	13¾
2 Ger Gov 7s '49 unst	48¾	48¾	48⅝
4 Italy 7s 1951	82½	82½	82½
1 Japan 6½s '54	59¾	59¾	58¾
5 Japan 5½s '65	11¼	11¼	11⅜
10 Mex 10 4s asd '45	31¼	31	31⅜
3 Milan City 6½s '52	49	49	49
3 Norway 6s '44	44	44	44
5 Norway 4½s '58	44	44	44
8 Norway 4s '63	51¾	51¾	51¾
5 Orient Dev 5½s '58	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 RioGrdoSul 6s '68	13⅛	12½	13⅛
12 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	35⅝	35¼	35¼
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	35⅛	25¼	25⅛
3 Tokio City 5s '52	56	56	56
3 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	56	39¾	40
3 Urug ail 3¾s 4s4¼s'79	40		

Total today, 1,17,000; previous day, 978,150; week ago, 2,723,500; year ago, 4,-3,429,800; Jan. 1 to date, 786,275; two years ago, 1,027,892,-988,626,425; year ago, 1,130,584,880.

War, Defense Taxes and Better Business Circulate Money at New High Speed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Slot machines, the war, defense taxes and better business combined again last month to expand cash in circulation to new record figures.

Unsurpassed except for a few days during the 1933 banking holiday, money in circulation, the Treasury said, reached $7,883,223,517 or an average of $59.63 per person on July 31.

A month earlier, the average was $59.39, and a year ago $53.71.

The extraordinary demand for coins due to the increasing use of merchandise vending machines and to defense taxes affecting various small purchases recently caused the Federal mints to go on a 24-hour production basis. New defense taxes, which have added odd pennies to many selling prices, were the newest influence.

Army, Navy Buy Up Woolen Goods

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Army and Navy orders for fabrics have taken the capacity of a number of woolen mills, the New York Wool Top Exchange reported.

"With the Army insisting on quick delivery," the report said, "it now appears that considerable loomage will be tied up over the remaining months of the year."

Some knitting mills are busier than they have been in years filling government orders for wool socks, it was noted.

The military business, it was said, has offset slack in buying for civilian requirements.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers announced the industry added 6,800 workers to its pay rolls in June and $200,000 to the weekly pay rolls.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug. 19

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Cables	$4.01¾	$4.02	8.2397
Switz'ld—franc	.2250	.2250	.0326
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0333
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4537
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2386	.0220
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0426
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0261
Hungary—pengo	.1950	.1950	.0748
Port'gal—escudo	.0369	.0362	.0101
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0298
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.1468
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2265	.2270	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0350	.2062
Chile—peso†	.0350	.1600	.4740
Peru—sol†	.1600	.3600	1.7510
Uruguay—peso†	.3600		
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2262	.2262	*
Shanghai—dol	.0569	.0369	.9813
Sts Stlments—dol	.4751	.4751	.5000
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8662	.8662	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2045x	.2045x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available, due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal. ‡‡1929 average.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 16 compared with Aug. 16, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $12,197,628.34 ($8,498,997.04); expenditures $20,903,834.02 ($20,917,610.19); net balance $2,591,415,984.80 ($2,404,092,442.59); working balance included $1,859,534,758.95 ($1,715,163,268.54); customs receipts for month $12,632,183.48 ($13,965,047.77); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $644,068,494.14 ($583,398,991.96); expenditures $1,207,434,124.16 ($1,358,188,987.09); excess of expenditures $563,365,630.02 ($774,816,095.13); gross debt $43,852,403,566.77 ($40,837,711,680.94); increase over previous day $4,078,173.24; gold assets $20,746,832,783.83 ($16,334,949,181.81).

Iowa Electric To Issue Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Iowa Electric Light & Power Company to issue $12,600,000 of 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds, Series A, and $1,980,000 of general mortgage serial notes.

The bonds and notes will be sold at par plus accrued interest. The proceeds will be used to redeem $12,600,000 of outstanding mortgage bonds, to make additions and improvements to the company's electric utility properties, and to reimburse its treasury for expenditures made for capital purposes.

The ICC took jurisdiction over the financing because the company operates railroad properties in interstate commerce.

Pullman Net Lower

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman Incorporated, reported net revenue for June of $158,117 as compared with $178,725 for the same month a year ago. Net revenue for the six months ended the June 30 was $1,146,249 as compared with $1,317,131 for the corresponding 1939 period. Net revenue is after taxes and air conditioning revenue deferment.

Court Awards R-K-O Allowances

NEW YORK (AP)—Sticking close to the limit of $600,000 suggested by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Judge Bondy awarded final allowances and disbursements in the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation reorganization totaling $638,073, plus 120,000 shares of new RKO common stock. Attorneys and others had requested a total of $2,025,214 and 100,000 new common shares.

Steel Firm Appointments

CLEVELAND (AP)—American Steel & Wire Co. announced the appointment of Elmer E. Legge as assistant director of research and Leonard F. Peskin as technical engineer. Both men were transferred from Worcester, Mass., where Mr. Legge was district director of research, and Mr. Peskin was engineer in charge of transmission.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	.10	.03	
Today's close*	121.98	26.30	21.63
Previous close	132.80	26.27	21.63
1940 high	152.80	32.07	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Old Brokerage Firm Partners Split 3 Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the dissolution of the brokerage firm of Lamborn, Hutchings & Co. on Aug. 31, the senior partner of the firm, George H. Logan, will become affiliated with Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, making his headquarters in New York. The Havana, Cuba, office of Lamborn, Hutchings & Co. will be occupied on Sept. 1 by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, increasing the Merrill Lynch system to 40 offices.

Two New Firms Formed

A new partnership under the name Lamborn, Riggs & Co., with offices at 99 Wall Street and in Havana, has been formed by Ody H. Lamborn, John W. Lamborn, George L. Wright, S. Ullivarri, Charles C. Riggs, Richard L. Lamborn, J. William Craig and Edward C. Looker. Mr. Riggs and Richard L. Lamborn are partners in the present firm. The new firm will begin business on Sept. 3.

The new firm of Lamborn, Troup & Co. will be formed on Sept. 1 with offices at 39 Broadway and in Chicago, comprising Arthur H. Lamborn, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, Clarence G. Troup and Alexander G. Troup of Chicago, Joseph A. Hofmann and Harry Troup, all partners in the present firm of Lamborn, Hutchings & Co.

Lamborn, Troup & Co. propose to conduct a general securities and commodities brokerage business. Lamborn, Riggs & Co. will be the clearing partnership for Lamborn & Co., Inc., the sugar brokerage house, and will execute orders for the account of clients of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc.

Arthur H. Lamborn became a member of the New York Stock Exchange on Oct. 4, 1917, and formed Lamborn & Co. on Jan. 1, 1918. The firm became Lamborn, Hutchings & Co. on April 1, 1923.

Partner Since 1915

Mr. Logan became connected with the Lamborn organizations in 1913 and has been a partner since 1915. In 1939 Mr. Logan became the senior partner of the firm.

Mr. Logan has been a member of the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., since 1923. He is also a member of the New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc. He is a director of the Commodity Exchange Rubber Clearing Association.

Auto Production Since January 1 2,787,350 Units

DETROIT (AP)—From Jan. 1 to date, the Nation's automobile assembly plants have turned out 2,787,350 vehicles, Ward's Automotive Reports says in its current weekly survey of the industry. The total compares with 2,336,679 for the comparable period of last year.

Production for the week ended Aug. 17, the trade paper says, was 20,475 units compared with 11,635 in the preceding week, the gain representing the first of a series of advances that will continue until late September. Continuing, it says:

"Initial production for 1941 went through the lines last week at Ford, where some few passenger car jobs were turned out, at Olds, and at Dodge—the latter in the 'pilot' car stage. Studebaker turned from preliminary assemblies to mass output.

"It is not expected that the present pilot car output at Ford will be augmented by production of any consequence for two weeks or more. But Dodge volume may be expected to turn up sooner, and Cadillac may have some 1941's off the line next week."

Ward's credited Ford with a total output last week of 3,100 units, and by way of explanation said:

"Impetus of Canadian truck ordering brought the volume into improved ground; of the few passenger cars (included in the aggregate output), several were test units of 1941 models, and it was understood that about 100 comprised experimental six-cylinder models which may be introduced later in the forthcoming model year."

Discussing exports of automotive products, the survey says a decline of about normal proportions took place during June, as compared with the preceding month, adding that the figures "continue to be well below their 1939 counterparts."

Dividend Declarations

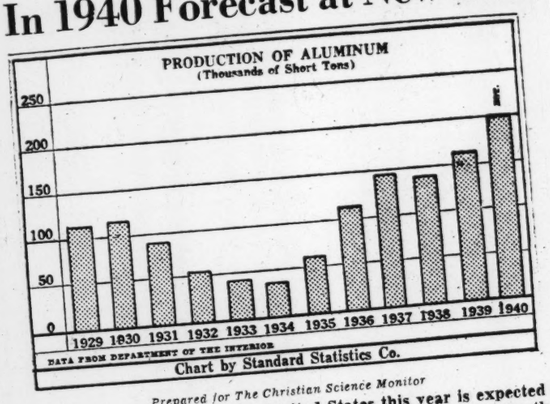
Company	Accumulated Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Gt Lakes P pf "A"	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
So W N G pf "A"	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Irregular			
Brown Oil pf	$7.50	Aug. 17	
Extra			
Progress Laundry	10c	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Beech Ck RR	50c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Brewer & Co (C)	50c M	Sep. 25	Sep. 14
Calamba Sug Est	40c	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Hawaiian Agri	10c M	Sep. 20	Aug. 26
HollingerC Gold M	5c	Sep. 9	Aug. 10
Idaho-Md M	50c Q	Sep. 21	Aug. 31
Lake Shore Mines	50c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Louisv G&E "A"	37½c Q	Sep. 25	Aug. 31
Do "B"	25c Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 21
Marsh & Son (M)	40c	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Monsanto Chem	50c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 28
Nat Oats	25c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Niagara Alk pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Peoples Gas&Fuel	25c	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Progress Laundry	20c Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
So W Consol Corp	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
United Pac Ins	$1.50 Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 17

*Reducing par value to $92.50.

Curtis Plan Operative

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Curtis Publishing Company announced its recapitalization plan, approved by stockholders July 2, was declared operative at a directors' meeting Aug. 18, after "a substantial amount" of consents had been received from stockholders to exchange present preferred stock for the new prior preferred. The deadline for the exchange was set as Sept. 30. The company announced the new securities will be delivered about Oct. 1.

U. S. Production of Aluminum In 1940 Forecast at New Peak



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aluminum production in the United States this year is expected to reach a new high of around 200,000 tons, an increase of more than 20 per cent from the preceding peak in 1939. As may be noted on the accompanying chart, output this year will be more than 60 per cent above that of 1929.

Road Net Income Expected To Be Highest Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Railroad traffic trends in recent weeks have been somewhat under the usual seasonal showing, but these should not obscure the favorable earnings performance of the railroads this year, observes the Standard Statistics Company currently.

For the first half the railroads will show a combined net deficit of approximately $11,000,000, against a net loss of over $91,000,000 a year earlier and $180,000,000 in the first half of 1938. In only one year of the past decade have the railroads covered charges in the first six months; that was in 1937, when their net profit for the half was $36,000,000.

Gains Should Continue

If earnings for the second half should be no better than those for the last six months of 1939 (and July and August, at least, seem certain to score gains) full-year results would equal those of the 12 months through June, 1940. These were better than for any calendar year since 1930. Fixed charges were earned 1.33 times and net income after charges was approximately $175,000,000, which compares with $94,600,000 for the calendar year 1939 and $165,500,000 for 1936, the best recent calendar year.

Operating revenues in the 12 months through June 30, at $4,196,000,000, were $135,000,000 greater than for 1936. Increased maintenance, other expenses, and taxes absorbed the entire gain, so that net railway operating income was identical with the 1936 calendar year figure. Fixed charges have been reduced by about $30,000,000 since 1936, however, permitting a gain in net income, despite lower income from investments.

The excess profits tax proposal recommended last week by the House Ways and Means subcommittee would bear lightly on the railroads. Given a choice of exemptions as between average earnings of the past four years and 4 per cent of invested capital, few roads would be affected at all. Only five important roads are expected to earn more this year than their highest alternative exemption. For C. & O., an excess profits tax of approximately $0.25 a share is indicated; for Norfolk & Western, roughly $1.50 a share; for Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, $0.55; Virginian, $0.60; Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1.50.

Labor and Competition

The wage problem, which may always be relied upon to appear during any period of earnings improvement, is living up to precedent. Vacations with pay, shorter hours for express employees, and pay for out-of-town lay-overs by operating crews are now being sought. In toto, these demands might cost the railroads as much as $100,000,000 a year if they were acceded to without compromise or compensatory concessions by labor.

In wholesome contrast to previous wage controversies, however, the railroads are now airing their grievances against the costly featherbed rules. If they can obtain revision of many of these obsolete agreements, current wage discussions will have a happier than usual outcome.

The recurring threat of higher wage costs is a partial explanation for the failure of railroad securities to respond to present earnings improvement. Another reason is the fact that competing transportation is still making inroads into railroad traffic. Freight diversion, however, is proceeding at a less severe pace. For example, truck loadings in June increased only 15.1 per cent over a year earlier, according to the American Trucking Associations, compared with a rise of 13 per cent in railroad loadings for the month. Railroad managements are actively combating the trucks with the weapon of rate reductions on high-grade freight.

Hosiery Shipments 3.9 P. C. Under '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Shipments of all types of hosiery during the first six months of 1940 were 3.9 per cent below the corresponding period of last year, according to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. In terms of units this was a drop from 65,648,910 dozen pairs in 1939 to 63,110,134 dozen pairs in 1940.

Women's full-fashioned shipments for the first six months' period aggregated 19,469,717 dozen pairs as compared to 20,414,086 dozen pairs during the same period last year. This decrease is equivalent to 4.6 per cent.

Seamless hosiery shipments in the months of January to June inclusive, aggregated 43,640,417 dozen pairs as against 45,234,824 dozen pairs during the comparable period last year. This was a decrease of 3.5 per cent.

The production of nylon hosiery to the account of the individual hosiery mills did not start until January 1, 1940. The licenses held by hosiery manufacturers with the producer of the yarn prior to May 15, 1940, did not go into effect until such date. The net effect of this was that no nylons were available to the consumer prior to May 15. The stocks which went into the market on May 15 represented a majority of the production which had been accumulated since January. Production of nylon hosiery has increased gradually between January and June.

Total mill shipments of nylon hosiery up to June 30 amounted to 586,737 dozen pairs. This represented 3.0 per cent of the total women's full-fashioned hosiery shipments during the period January to June inclusive.

Beginning with the report for July 1940, the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers will report monthly the shipments of nylon hosiery.

Income of Steel Firms Shows Drop First Six Months

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—The net income of steel companies representing about 90 per cent of the industry's production capacity declined 13 per cent in the first half of the year from the last half of 1939, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

The 80 reporting companies showed total net income for the period of $99,780,000 after all charges before dividends, against $114,940,000 in the preceding six months and $25,450,000 in the first half of 1939, when operations were at a poor level.

Since the start of this year the industry has steadily expended output to the present near capacity rates in order to catch up with mounting foreign and domestic orders.

Return on capital investment in the industry in the first six months were 2.9 per cent, compared with 3.2 in the preceding six months.

In 1929, steel makers' peak production year, earnings were equivalent to a return of 9.1 per cent on investment. Aggregate investment of the industry is about $4,200,000,000.

Taxes paid to federal, state and local governments exceeded $78,000,000 during the latest period, against nearly $55,000,000 in the comparable 1939 period.

The total tax levy was equal to almost $170 for each wage earner employed in steel manufacturing plants during the six months and represented payment of more than 22 cents in taxes for each dollar of wages paid.

Corporate Earnings Continue to Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports issued during the week ended Aug. 17 showing profits per common share included:

	1940	1939
Quarter Ended July 31		
Westinghouse Electric	$1.88	$1.33
24 Weeks Ended July 16		
Sears Roebuck	2.67	3.42
Quarter Ended June 30		
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	.70	.07
Greyhound Corp.	.41	.71
Hercules Motors	.10	.14
Intl. Nickel	.53	.53
Intl. Paper & Power	1.52	.08*
Marlin-Rockwell	1.70	.77
National Container	1.09	.11
Sterling Products	1.32	1.39
Thompson Products	1.66	1.06
Six Months Ended June 30		
Am.-Hawaiian Steamship	5.35	.82
Anaconda Copper	2.02	.83
Bath Iron Works	1.87	.49
Beneficial Ind. Loan	1.24	1.27
Columbian Carbon	3.46	3.04
Standard Oil Indiana	1.34	.98
United Eng. & Foundry	2.16	1.12
Vanadium Corp.	2.43	1.01

*On preferred stock.

Air Express Sh

Steel Mills Busy on Heavy Backlogs; Demand Seen Rising

Auto Appeal Seen Easing Higher Costs

DETROIT (AP) — Car prices are going up but you need not worry too much about it; the increases generally are going to be of only moderate proportions virtually certain to be forgotten in the appreciation of the improved eye-appeal of the 1941 models.

The general price schedules have not yet been released—and probably will not be made public for another couple of weeks—but one of the car makers who talks very frankly with newsmen off the record has estimated the increase will amount to from three to five per cent.

Prices Increase

Authoritative sources in the trade, while declining to be quoted by name, express the conviction that the increase will be three per cent on the more popular price-range models with the higher advances being confined to the higher priced types.

This would be in line with the industry's policy of endeavoring to hold prices at the lowest possible levels where sales volume and quick turnover can be relied upon to make for profitable operations on small unit earnings.

In any event, the various car manufacturing companies have their cost accounting experts at work figuring the impact of increased federal corporate income taxes and dozens of other factors entering into the determination of the final price of 1941 models to the consumer.

The motorcar industry's leaders do not want to increase unit prices: they would rather sell a lot of cars at a small unit profit. An increase at this time is contrary to the overall trend of the last couple of decades, which incidentally have seen more engineering improvement than all the previous history of the industry.

It has been the boast of the car manufacturers that today's $1,000 automobile would have cost $3,000 a quarter century ago. Beyond the desire to continue emphasizing that contrast, the motor makers are convinced that steadily reduced retail prices make for a steadily mounting consumer demand and they hold off with price advance until there is no alternative.

There is none in the situation facing the motor industry as it launches its 1941 model season, and if you are one of those whose choice of a new car has been in the "$1,000 f. o. b. factory, plus state, local and other taxes," factory classification you may safely add $30 to the "base" price.

Expect to Sell Cars

With all the discussion of price possibilities the men who make the motorcars as well as those who sell them are little perturbed over the possible development at this time of any major "sales resistance." They are depending to a great degree upon the sales division to convince intending buyers that refinements representing considerably more than three to five per cent of the purchase price have been incorporated into the new models.

Comparatively few of the new models will boast outstanding mechanical changes. In most instances the new cars have been made a little longer and a little lower; one manufacturer with a new 165 horsepower motor that steps up from 85 to 95 miles an hour on the highway as quickly at it does from 25 to 35 has a two carburetor arrangement that will make an impression on the driver who demands power. The second carburetor does not come into operation until a certain speed level is reached and then its introduction is wholly automatic.

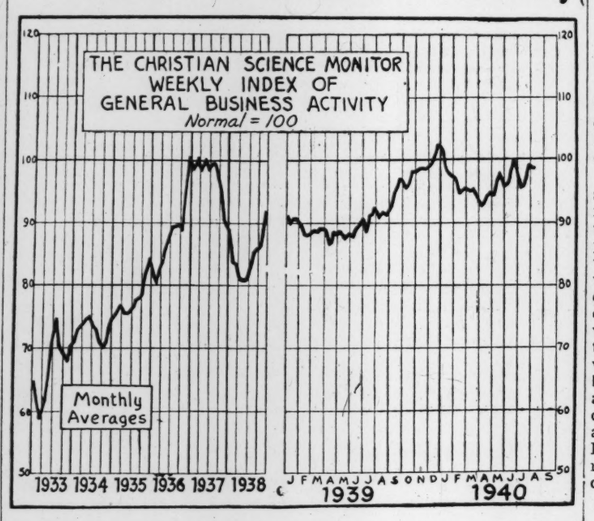
Another producer has made noticeable changes in the front and rear design of his standard line and one has put running boards inside the body.

Officially news writers have seen only a few of the new models so far, but they expect to have "previewed" all but one or two lines by early September.

Hudson Motor Shows Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Hudson Motor Car Co. and subsidiaries reported for the June 30 quarter net loss of $965,954 after charges and taxes, compared with net loss of $876,891 in the comparable 1939 quarter.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Decline in Business Activity



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity declined during the week ended August 10 to 98.8 (prel.) compared with 99.1 on August 3 and 99.4 (revised) on July 27. Although the uncertainty attending the situation abroad is being reflected in a slowing down in domestic business, the current level of activity is holding well above a year ago, when the index registered 90.8.

The decline in the index was accounted for by a dip in the power production series contrary to seasonal expectations. Miscellaneous freight carloadings increased in line with the usual seasonal upturn, while check transactions in cities other than financial centers, as measured by bank debits, rose slightly more than was expected on the basis of an intramonthly expansion.

A slight easing in the steel production rate last week was regarded as having little significance in view of the heavy backlogs and the upturn in the automobile industry which is beginning to be felt in the steel trade. Railroad buying and defense orders are also increasing.

An increase in unit volume as well as a slightly higher price average were seen as contributing factors in the increase in retail sales during the past week. Gains of from 6 to 10 per cent were reported for the country.

Wholesale commodity prices remained relatively steady in the week ended Aug. 10 following declines in the preceding weeks, easing only 0.1 per cent. However, they are at the lowest levels for the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug.10,* 1940	Aug.3, 1940	Aug.12, 1939
Combined index	98.8	99.1	90.8
Bk debits outside NYC	95.6	95.0	87.5
Elec power produc	104.9	105.9	97.5
Misc carloadings	89.5	89.5	80.5

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week was another tiresome and dull period in Wall Street except that the market had a little more of a trend than in recent weeks—unfortunately, downward. The reason was pretty obviously the German air attacks on Britain, for there was nothing else of outstanding unfavorable news to jar down prices in as lethargic a market as this. The odd thing was that the London market, now within earshot of the fighting, holds up better than the New York market. A London correspondent of a local brokerage house wired after the close Tuesday asking "Why is the New York market falling?"

And it is rather odd that after the market has been honeycombed for weeks with talk of an impending air attack on Britain, and now that it has begun, that the market should take it so hard.

The bearish mood was not confined to the stock market. Bonds were off, from the top rank to the bottom, and so were commodities.

Commodities Drop

In fact while the fall in stock prices was really no more than a "setback," commodities continue to turn in new lows, week after week. Wheat dropped five cents in Friday's declining market and is now the lowest since the war began, last week's decline having been nearly half as bad as the break in mid-May when the Germans showed that the first World War was totally liquidated.

World sugar last week tumbled further to a low of 0.65 cents; lard again hit a new low for several years, taking cottonseed oil along down with it; hides were repeatedly weak, and the commodity averages in general went on down to new 1940 lows.

If these declines were to be charted on log paper instead of on arithmetical charts the decline would look even worse for they would be percentage wise. Three weeks, for example, have wiped out a third of the market value of the world sugar contract on the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange. It is primarily world food essentials like wheat, sugar, and lard—once thought premier war commodities—which have been the softest. If anything, British resistance is more bearish on commodities than British weakness; if the British can hold out, their navy will block the movement of these food staples to their largest market, the continent of Europe.

The only important support these commodities now have in this country is the government loan program. This year's cotton crop, for example, can't possibly find a market this year. But the Government's loan offer this month, after discounting for 15-16-inch staple instead of the former basis, is a shade higher than last year.

It means that in the coming year the United States Treasury will accumulate new highs in holdings of cotton, wheat, lard, and other staples. What with the farm loan program and the Treasury's buying of strategic commodities like tin, rubber, manganese, and the minor minerals, the Treasury will become, even more than it is today, the world's and history's largest owner of commodities.

Lag in Defense Plans

There is perhaps a slight chance that the business news may have contributed to the weakness in the stock market. The half-point decline in steel operations was, apparently, due merely to vacation shut-downs; and scrap prices are turning firm again. But on the other hand, the lag in the defense program is now about to become pretty obvious in the business figures. They aren't climbing any longer. Machine tool operations dropped to around 88 per cent of capacity, and that seemed slightly more of a drop than could be explained merely as due to vacations or as due to further increase in the base-figure of operating capacity.

A bit of a lag is beginning to appear in demand for "capital goods;" and the Federal Reserve index of industrial activity, reported to have hit 117 in July after seasonal adjustment, is now rumored to be running only around 114 or 113—a shade under the June average.

The excess profits tax news seems on the surface to be somewhat bullish. The latest proposal, to give business its choice of an "average earnings" basis or a "return on invested capital" basis for figuring where the "excess profits" start to become taxable, is better than either of the two previous proposals. And now apparently corporations are to be allowed to pick out three out of the last four years, thereby shedding one of their worst years, which would usually mean 1938, in figuring the earnings not liable to excess profits tax.

On the other hand, the Administration still sticks stubbornly to its intention of keeping the amortization allowance on new defense plant and the excess profits tax tied together, though the one is easy and obvious and the other complicated and technical; and the fact that the amortization allowance is to commence as of July 10, 1940, and the excess profits to apply on earnings beginning January 1, 1940, is a cue to the attitude behind the whole thing.

"Free sterling" has now risen to a level with controlled sterling, round $4.03 to the pound. That is hardly strange, for the supply of free sterling is extremely small, and there is considerable demand for it in the fulfillment of contracts for tin and rubber made last spring.

Apparently the British are buying heavily here and paying heavily. U. S. monetary gold stocks rose last week some $121,000,000, which must have come primarily from release of earmarked gold rather than from imports, for the peak of the gold imports is now past. This increase sent the monetary gold stocks up to $20,689,000,000. They're climbing just as fast as ever.

Treasury issues were somewhat weak, partly on account of the war news, partly because of expectation of early news offerings by the Treasury. However, it's a little hard to see how the Treasury will be in much need of money for a while. The defense program so far is mostly increased taxes, and the net deficit is currently running less than a year ago, while the working balance is now around $1,800,000,000, or plenty.

The dismal volume of stock business is again reviving that hardy perennial, the idea of reducing the number of memberships on the New York Stock Exchange. The objection to every new plan is just the same—it costs just as much as it will produce. Some brokerage houses are experiencing days when they don't do a single share of business. The brokerage business is now worse off than in the worst days of 1932. It isn't even well enough off for Washington to pick on.

Last week's market decline didn't set any trend. Its general sidewise movement is still slightly upward, though not as much as a week previous.

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Steel Output Is Steady At 90 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Variations from the recent active pace of steel demand are slight and without influence on ingot production, according to the magazine Steel.

"A small decline in buying of some products compared with a month ago loses significance in view of heavy backlogs and prospects for rising consumption in various directions the next few weeks," says the report. "Several districts scored further gains in operations last week, but these were more than offset by a relatively large drop at Pittsburgh, where a vacation shutdown by a leading producer brought the area's average down 6 points to 80 per cent. Net change in national average steelmaking was a ½-point loss to 90 per cent. A year ago the rate was up 1½ points to 63½ per cent.

Production Difficulties

"Production difficulties vary with different products. Backlogs of sheets and strip are kept in check by the slower buying which followed heavy commitments and shipments in recent past weeks. However, this situation may be reversed as assembly of 1941 automobiles gathers momentum. Tin mills still have large stocks despite heavy consumption, and production in the near future is not expected to move much if any above its recent level of 70 per cent.

"Mill schedules are most congested in heavy products. Structural shape deliveries have lengthened steadily, and in some instances engineering contractors have complained of inability to obtain shipping promises. A factor aggravating this situation is that considerable armament material for dealers and finance companies and installment loans made directly to individuals to finance the purchase of, and secured by such goods."

This figure excluded loans made to dealers and finance companies for purposes other than the purchase of goods at retail. Retail installment paper, furthermore, amounted to about 5 per cent of customer loans.

Many Auto Loans

Automobile loans accounted for 72 per cent of the total. The strange aspect of this type of advance is the relatively small volume extended by central reserve city banks where automobile paper accounted for less than 25 per cent of all installment paper. Offhand, it would appear that the large banks in New York and Chicago had not gone heavily into the consumer-credit business.

That consumer credit is profitable from the lending agency standpoint is obvious from the growth of personal and retail installment loans outstanding year after year. It is also obvious from the fact that the banks have gone into the business on a large scale.

Firm Assures Jobs To Men in Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The Johns-Manville Corp., a leading manufacturer of building supplies, notified its 10,000 employees that any of them called for a year's military training under the proposed selective service or National Guard acts would be re-employed without loss of company benefits.

During the peace-time training period, the company said it would keep up the premium payments on life, health and group accident insurance carried through the concern.

Lewis H. Brown, President, asked employees to co-operate "to insure that no 'fifth column' activities shall in any way interfere with our company's service to the Nation."

The company has plants at Manville, N. J., Jarratt, Va., Billerica, Mass., Waukegan, Ill., Richmond and Alexandria, Ind., Nashua, N. H., Marrero, La., and in California.

Announces Expansion

L. M. Williams, Jr.

Manganese Firm Plans to Enlarge Capacity Output

NEW YORK (AP)—The Cuban-American Manganese Corp., controlled by the Freeport Sulphur Co., announced plans for expanding the capacity of its plant at Cristo, near Santiago, Cuba, to meet United States war industry needs for manganese, essential in steel making.

Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., President of Freeport Sulphur, said the capacity by Jan. 1 would be stepped up to 130,000 tons of ore from 100,000 annually.

Until recently, he pointed out, the United States has imported most of its requirements from Russia, India, the African Gold Coast and Brazil.

The Metals Reserve Company, financed by RFC funds, Mr. Williams noted, has contracted with Cuban-American for annual shipments of from 25,000 to 65,000 tons of ferro grade ore annually in 1941, 1942 and 1943.

By the expansion of output from Cuba, Montana and other domestic sources, he said, the United States is moving toward independence from distant supplies.

Anaconda Copper Mining Company recently arranged to develop manganese resources in the Butte area to increase the country's reserves.

The Freeport Sulphur Company began to develop low-grade ores in Cuba 10 years ago and has invested more than $3,000,000 in the enterprise, Mr. Williams said.

Non-Farm Realty Foreclosures Drop 28 P. C. in 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Non-farm real estate foreclosures in the first six months of 1940 were 28 per cent below those of the first six months of 1939, reaching a decisive point in a trend that has prevailed since 1933, statisticians of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported.

The movement is particularly encouraging, it was pointed out, because there had been considerable evidence of a leveling-off in the past two years. The improvement in 1940 is particularly widespread, with only three states—Maryland, Montana and Nevada—disclosing an increase in foreclosures over 1939 and 22 states showing declines of more than 30 per cent.

The Bank Board statisticians estimated 78,712 non-farm foreclosures in the first six months of this year, as compared to 54,025 in the corresponding period of 1939. This represented a national foreclosure rate, projected on an annual basis, of 4.1 cases per thousand non-farm dwellings.

June foreclosures were 9 per cent less than May foreclosures and 29 per cent below June of last year. The 28 per cent drop for the six months period contrasted with a 12 per cent drop in the first six months of 1939 as compared with the first six months of 1938. Foreclosures for the first half of this year were only 20 per cent above those for the same period in 1926.

Fewer Apples to Be Distributed This Year

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Growers and shippers will have 83,000,000 bushels of apples to distribute this year, or 5,000,000 bushels less than last year's crop, it was announced at the 45th annual convention of the International Apple Association.

Shippers said the 1939 crop was "cleaned up," despite loss of European markets, although the Government had to do considerable purchasing of surplus apples.

Washington leads 24 apple-growing States in production.

$25,000,000 Powder Plant Order Awarded to Hercules

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department signed a contract with the Hercules Powder Company for a $25,000,000 smokeless powder plant to be built on a 2,500-acre site near Radford, Va.

The plant will be owned by the Government. The Hercules company will build it and operate it on a fixed-fee basis. Construction, to start immediately, would require about 10 months and employ about 5,000 men, the War Department said.

Commercial Banks' Small Loans Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is not difficult to see why commercial banks have gone into consumer lending in a big way, says S. L. Miller, writing in the current issue of The Annalist.

Everyone is familiar, he explains, with the well-known increase in excess reserves, the equally well-known shrinkage in commercial loans and the all too well-known decline in interest rates. Bank credit has invaded the capital market to find an outlet for idle funds and has consequently brought about an unprecedented fall in bond yields. Bank credit is now in the process of doing the same in the personal loan field.

Loans Up Sharply

Some indication of the rapidity of the growth of personal loans by banks may be seen in the fact that between 1934 and 1938, 100 commercial banks reporting to the National Bureau of Economic Research experienced a gain of almost 250 per cent. Of course, this increase came from a very low base, inasmuch as the banks are relatively newcomers in the field.

The bureau estimated that at the end of 1938 there were 1,500 banks with personal-loan departments and that outstanding consumer loans by banks at that time totaled about $500,000,000.

The Dec. 31, 1939, call report of all the insured commercial banks in the country showed that the banking system held almost $550,000,000 of "retail installment paper purchased from or rediscounted must be rolled on structural mills. The demand-capacity ratio is less acute in plates, although deferred deliveries prevail on certain sizes, a condition also common to bars.

"Defense contract awards continue to add tonnage to steel producers' books, but in many cases shipments of the material required will be spread over many months. This is particularly true of ships and tanks and of equipment for which manufacturing facilities must be created or enlarged.

"Gains in releases of automotive steel reflect the reversal in the recent downward trend of passenger car assemblies. Output last week jumped nearly 9,000 units to 20,475 cars and trucks as several more interests started to turn out new models. A steady upturn is indicated into next quarter. Production a year ago was 15,105 units.

"Railroad demand for steel is gaining moderately, influenced by car repairs as well as by a fair volume of new equipment buying."

Scrap Prices Rise

Scrap prices are moving upward more rapidly, advancing the composite 33 cents last week to $18.83, same level as in early July.

Detroit was the only district other than Pittsburgh to show a decline in steelmaking last week, dropping 4 points to 89 per cent. Increases were 1 point to 97½ at Chicago, 4 points to 86 at Youngstown, 1 point to 86 at Cleveland and 15 points to 77½ at St. Louis. Unchanged areas were eastern Pennsylvania at 89, Wheeling at 99, Buffalo at 88½, Birmingham at 88, New England at 80 and Cincinnati at 78.

Monsanto Chemical Plans to Expand

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Plans for construction in the Detroit industrial area of a manufacturing plant for the production of "peacetime chemicals" was announced by Monsanto Chemical Company.

The company has purchased a 138-acre tract fronting on the Detroit River approximately 15 miles southwest of Detroit, said President Edgar M. Queeny.

The new plant—Monsanto's eighteenth and the fourth in the phosphate division—will produce phosphoric acid and phosphates, the major users of which, the announcement said, are the automotive, steel, textile, soap, food products, and baking industry.

Mr. Queeny said it will go into operation about the middle of next year.

Int'l Paper Earns $1.52 in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—International Paper & Power Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the June quarter of $3,938,859, or $1.52 a common share, after provision for preferred stock dividends, compared with $77,739, or 8 cents a preferred share, in the like 1939 period.

The June quarter profit figure is after deduction of a $2,000,000 special reserve to cover possible excess profits tax under discussion in Congress.

Grumman Aircraft Reports 69c. a Share on Common

NEW YORK (AP) — Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp. reported for six months ended June 30 net income before provision for Federal income and excess profits tax amounted to $329,711, equal to 69 cents a share on the capital stock. Comparison with a year ago was not possible as the company has never before issued a six month report. In the calendar year 1939 earnings were $892,063, equal to $1.85 a share.

Unfilled orders as of July 1 totalled $8,982,802, the report stated, adding that a contract netting the company an estimated $360,000 was completed shortly after the close of the accounting period for the first six months.

Consolidated Oil Earns 15c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Oil Corp. and subsidiaries, nationwide marketers of petroleum products, reported for the six months ended June 30 net income of $2,080,027, equal to 15 cents a share on the common stock, contrasted with a loss of $872,671 in the first half of 1939.

Included as non-recurring income was $850,513 "arising from the sale of wholly-owned subsidiaries to Mexican Government."

The Mexican Government petroleum agency in May announced an initial payment of $1,000,000 had been made toward a total of $8,500,000 agreed as compensation for the Sinclair properties taken over by Mexico.

Harry F. Sinclair heads Consolidated as chairman of the executive committee.

General Classified

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SABBATH DAY LAKE, MAINE—4-room cottage with large screened porch, fireplace, all conveniences and boat; select clientele. MRS. PARKER R. WAITE, Poland Springs, Maine.

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EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

DOVER

TEL. 230
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
Time to Buy School Clothes and Shoes
432 Central Avenue

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Bay State Paints, Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils, Fishing Licenses Issued

MANCHESTER

SCHOOL CLOTHES
Kindergarten or College. At Hill's you'll meet your needs.
James W. Hill Co.

FURS
Luxurious Furs, Painstakingly Tailored for you into Coats and Jackets
Personal Guarantee on all work. Buy here where you are assured of the best quality fur and workmanship.
McLANE & TAYLOR
624 WILLOW STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Doorway to Better Furniture

Whether it's New Fall Furniture, Attractive Summer Furniture, or the many Markdowns.
C. A. HOITT CO.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

★ **THRILL-O-GRAMS**
for August
Things are humming at New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store. Fall Merchandise is arriving daily. Special Purchases and Sensational Savings are going on sale just as fast as they come in. We call them "Thrill-O-Grams." You'll cal them wonderful Bargains.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

Fearon's
20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Specials for Weddings and Parties
405 E. Spruce St. Phone 3234
Lovely Basket and Tubs of fine plants that will blossom all summer. Let us fill your Porch Boxes. Make your selection now. Careful attention given each order.

Stache
FLORIST
683 Second Street Phone 1261

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

Dine and Dance
Lovely JEWELS for the Dance
Lovely SILVER for the Dinner
Your Dependable Jeweler
George E. Pearson Co.
926 ELM STREET

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

JENNEY
Jenney Solvenized Aero Gasoline
for increased power and mileage
Jenney Service Station
Brook and Elm Sts. Prop., Richard Halen

NASHUA

Electrical Contractors
Factory and House Wiring a Specialty
Electrical Appliances
NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
11 Temple Street Tel. 2660-W

Keep Your Wardrobe Up-to-Date
VISIT
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Prices Right on Coats, Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery
81 West Pearl Street Tel. 489
Just around the Corner from Main Street

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Company
READING
COAL—COKE
RANGE—FUEL
Summer prices — coal and coke in effect now
Tel. Portsmouth 86 94 Langdon Street

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Adrian Delicatessen
GROCERIES AND FRUIT
38 Broadway
Tel. 3422
Open Sunday. Free delivery

TOWN TAXI
(Harry H. Howie)
Phone 4000
156 Bellevue Avenue

BOOKS OLD and NEW — PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

Get it here!
AEROTYPE
Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
125 Broadway Newport 2912

NEWPORT
(Continued)

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk
GRADE A PASTEURIZED
Newport creamery
Tel. 389
MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS BUTTERMILK BIRELEY'S ORANGEADE CHOCOLATE TOMATO JUICE COTTAGE CHEESE

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

Pat's Service Stations
(Thomas Patykewich, Prop.)
27 Caleb Earl St.
off Broadway
and One Mile Corner
Gas, lubrication, battery service and car washing

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

At the A. F. Roberts Store
A beautiful display of china, glassware, chromium plate, lamps, electrical appliances and many other useful gifts.
ALSO WALLPAPER AND PAINTS
Come In
116 MAIN STREET TEL. 750

Virginia

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GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office Supplies -:- Printing
1021 King Street Alexandria 3545
FILMS and CAMERAS

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

For dependable and courteous dry cleaning service call
SOUTHERN Dry Cleaning Co.
ALEX. 0060 IVY 13000

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford
for all makes of cars
Herbys INC.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

BUY YOUR FURS
from a Fashion Store
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

BIBEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
Meats Fruits Vegetables

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

Save in
AUGUST WHITE SALE
Third Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9 to 11 a. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS
FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ROANOKE

SAVE AT
13 Church Ave. S. E. in Roanoke, Va.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP" *"A Rug Cleaning Service"*
The beauty and life of your rugs depend upon their cleanliness. Without regular care, rugs lose their rich color and wearing qualities. Our rug cleaning service will revive the original colors of Orientals or domestics and make them wear years longer, because our cleaning is really thorough and removes smudge and grit completely.
Elite Laundry Company, Tel. 21-125

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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For Quality Fuels
Call
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219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

OTTAWA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

BUILDER'S and HOME HARDWARE
Japalac Paint
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
Phone 2-4261 410-416 Bank Street

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

This all finished service at a very economical price is the last word in Laundry Service. Everything fully finished. No extra charge for shirts.
Try Budget Bundle
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

PHONE CITY — Ford — ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

J. E. Wainwright
Real Estate *Investments*
INSURANCE
1480 Danforth Ave. Toronto
Phone Gladstone 0263

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL FUEL OIL — *DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

FURS OF QUALITY
by
Grande & Marchand
LIMITED
1450 St. Catherine Street W.

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARVES
in a Wonderful Variety of New Designs and We ves
JUL. HEIM 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

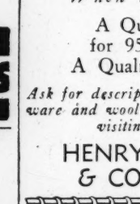
MONTREAL
(Continued)

JEWELS
FINE ENGLISH HALL-MARKED SILVER
Exclusive Jewellery Offerings
Smart and Distinctive Gift Selections
VISITORS ARE ASSURED OF QUALITY STANDARDS
HOWARD H. PATCH
Limited
Peel St. at Burnside
MONTREAL

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal.
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

LADIES' WHITE FLANNEL SHORTS
CLEANED 50c
Dechaux
FRontenac 3131
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING


ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

European Local Classified
(Continued)

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61, St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON. RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 74 Inverness Ter., W. 2—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, H and C basins; meals optional; minute Hyde Pk. busses, tubes. BAY 5627.

POST VACANT

NURSE for 2 children, age 15 months and 3 years; Nursemaid kept; country. Box W-1594 BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

Useful experienced Children's Nurse, good plain cooking, domesticated. Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-1603 BCM/CSM, London.

Shorthand-Typist with initiative, German and German shorthand seeks interesting post, preferably as private secretary. Write Smith, 13 Kings Avenue, Bromley, Kent, England.

Lady would like post as Companion—capable and responsible. Experienced with correspondence, etc. Box W-1599 BCM/CSM, London.

Lady experienced secretarial work, bookkeeping, knowledge French and German—Factory statistics and wages—desires progressive and responsible work. Box W-1601 BCM/CSM, London.

Woman Secretary desires post. Private and college experience England and Continent. Highest refrences. Box W-1597 BCM/CSM, London.

Lady with daughter aged 13, having to leave East Coast home, seeks post as Housekeeper or Companion, with Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-1596 BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand typewriting; translations; staff, confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY, Ltd., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

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LONDON—Divan Room, furnished £1, unfurnished 14/-. Gas stove and ring, electric light, use bathroom, five minutes So. Kensington Station. Box W-1595 BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—One of the nicest in Knightsbridge. Come and see 13 Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Ken. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix. Nightly, from 6/6, weekly from 30/- inc. breakfast.

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AYERST & DALE TAILORS — Naval, Military and Civil for the very best at moderate prices.
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent St., London, W. 1. Gerrard 6187.

TEACHERS

ENGLISH Lessons to Foreigners. French Lessons. Speech Training and Play Reading. AMY FISHER, 2 Edmunds Walk, London, N. 2.

TO LET

LONDON—Entirely private maisonette unfurnished, 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom, available 1st Sept. £91 p. a. Cullimore, 33A, Wallington Ave., W. 10.

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FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing W. 5. Tel. 2127.
Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

BUSINESS AND PRIVATE VISITING CARDS *printed from engraved copper plates in formal style*
THE JAMES LEAVER PRESS
CLIFFORD'S INN, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.4
Tel. HOLborn 8434.

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process. No Heater System
58 Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7
Potter & Moore's (St. George's Court)
Mitcham Lavender Tel. Western 2233

GROCERIES
Have you thought of coming to us?
We will gladly serve you
Mrs. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street
Kensington Church Street, W. 8

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

PHONES: EUSTON 4245
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COAL'S
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

HARTNOLLS
Printers and Stationers
BRIXTON 1084
Enquiries invited for Lecture and all kinds of Commercial Printing
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LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO AND TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N. W.
Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13, Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721/6087

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

BLACK-OUT MATERIALS AND CURTAINS
Made and Fitted By
BEARMANS Ltd.
High Rd., Leytonstone
Tel. LEY. 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
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Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
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Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409, 411
Upper Richmond Rd.
East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phones PUTney 0361
Chocolates and Confectionery at 4 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON
Rudman & Co., Ltd.
FISHMONGERS and POULTERERS
130 High Street, Putney, S. W. 15
Branches at
94 Church Road, Barnes
236 Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen
283 Upper Richmond Road, Putney Park
34 High Street, Roehampton
12 The Ridgway, Wimbledon
Telephone Putney 0592 Wimbledon 0068

MISS LATTER
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
Hairdressing Saloons
Permanent Waving
149 Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W.
Telephone Putney 3815 No Hood Dryers Used

W. GLOVER & SON, LTD.
Family Bakers and Confectioners
REFRESHMENT CONTRACTORS
Tel. PUTNEY 0705
Head Office—28 High St., Barnes, S. W. 13
Tel. PROSPECT 5104
Branches at
EAST SHEEN and ROEHAMPTON

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household
2/3 per Dozen Service

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN RICHMOND

Ireland

DUBLIN

Switzers
MEN'S TAILORING
Unsurpassed for Style and Finish
Suits and Overcoats made to measure at moderate prices.
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

STEPHENS & BOURKE Ltd.
Court Shoe Makers
AGENTS FOR
Sir Herbert Barker, Cantilever and "Lotus" and "Delta" Shoes
26 Stephen's Green
14 College Green DUBLIN
216 Lr. Rathmines Road

PIM BROTHERS LTD
FURNITURE to Be Proud of
Inspection of our Model Rooms and large stock cordially invited
Agents for Vi-Spring and Staples Mattresses. Attractive Hire Purchase Terms if desired.
Furnishing Showrooms
GEORGE'S STREET

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL and CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18 Westmoreland Street

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin
BRANCHES:
48 Highfield Road, Rathgar
24 Sandymount Green
50 Lower Drumcondra Road
Main St., Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56 Dublin St., Carlow
93 Clanbrassil St., Dundalk
112 O'Connell St., Limerick

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Euler, W. D. (ī'-lẽr)—Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Gana, Francisco Garcés (fran-sēs'-kō gär-sās' gä'-nä)—Chilean Minister of Finance.

Góytia, Medardo (mä-thär'-thō gol'-tyä) — Chilean Minister of Lands and Colonization.

Marquet, Adrien (à'-drē'-ăN' mär'-kē')—Former French Labor Minister, now Minister of the Interior in Marshal Petain's government.

Ostermueller, Fritz (ōs'-tẽr-mül'-ẽr) — Boston Red Sox pitcher.

Pietri, François (frän'-swà' pyà'-trē')—French Minister of Communications in Marshal Petain's government.

Plaza, Galo (gä'-lō plä'-sä) —Defense Minister of Ecuador.

Suárez, Eduardo (à-thwär'-thō swä'-räs)—Mexican Finance Minister.

Suma, Yakichiro (yä'-ki-chi-rō sōō'-mä') — Frequent spokesman for Japanese Foreign Office.

von Schirach, Baldur (bäl'-dōor fŏn shē'-räk) — Leader of Hitler Youth, Germany's organization for the training of youth.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Hargeisa (här-gä'-ē-sä) — Town in British Somaliland recently captured by Italian Troops.

Riom (ryôn) — Location of trials conducted against French officials.

Somaliland, British (sō-mä'-lē-länd')—British protectorate in East Africa on Gulf of Aden.

Uganda (ù-gän'-dà)—British protectorate in Central Africa north of Lake Victoria.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofà; ēve, hẽre, ẽvent, ẽnd, silẽnt, makẽr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

World's Problems

Problems besetting the world now cannot be solved by legislation, appropriations or treaties. It must be a spiritual revival, a new and greater interest in character building that will be the remedy.—Roger Babson.

Daily Quotation

GOOD humor and good nature, friends at home that love you, and friends abroad that miss you—you possess all these things. You may extract honey from everything.—CHARLES LAMB.

Caption Contest

Charles H. Sayler, Halstead, Kan.

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on Aug. 5.

"Whiskers"

Miss Antoinette Babson, Chicago.
Mrs. Selma S. Benson, Carmel, Calif.
Mrs. Louise Brash, Culver City, Calif.
Mrs. John W. Butler, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Walter J. Conover, Victoria, B. C.
Miss Ardath Domino, Cleveland.
Mrs. M. J. Harding, San Francisco.
Charles Heitman, New York.
Miss Katrina Houston, Los Angeles.
Nicholas R. Laycroft, Hartford.
Lena May Levey, Birmingham.
Margaret Marquiss, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Marjorie Meymaris, Natick, Mass.
Paul Meymaris, Natick, Mass.
J. M. Peese, Strasburg, Ohio.
Roger L. Schwartz, New York.
Mrs. Ida M. Sperling, San Francisco.
Clara Ylvisaker, Madison, Wis.

"Pals"

Jane R. Allen, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.
Miss Thusnelda Heckel, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Lillian Herbert, Philadelphia.
C. J. Ness, Hudson, N. Y.
Esther Owens, Scranton, Pa.
Flora Stanley, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Cora A. M. Wolfinger, Enid, Okla.

"Bewhiskered Buddies"

Alan Chambers, Youngstown, Ohio.

"Fur-zy Wuzzies"

Miss Annie Paxton, Greenville, Miss.

"Contentment"

Mrs. Ada M. Anderson, Eaton, Ohio.
Mrs. Cleo O. Anderson, Culver City, Calif.
Evelyn Baird, Rossville, Tenn.
Flora Cain Caswell, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Dorothy F. Dearborn, Barrington, R. I.
Mrs. Florence I. DeWitt, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Lorna B. Hale, Marion, Conn.
Mrs. Roas Mae Higdon, Canyon, Texas.
Lola Jones, Coconut Grove, Fla.
Mark Van Nink, Chicago.

"A Pair of Jumpers"

C. M. Haring, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

"Fluffy & Puffy"

Mrs. Edith M. Williams, Huntington, W. Va.

"C. C. C.—Cute, Comfortable, Contented"

Miss Laura E. Wilson, Jersey City, N. J.

"Brer Rabbit & Miss Tabby"

Miss Kathleen Freeman, Los Angeles.

"Two's a Company"

Jane R. Allen, Springfield, Mass.
Helen Predmore, Oakland, Calif.
G. A. Richards, Baltimore.

In Lighter Vein

The Method

"How did you learn to walk a tight rope. Just pick it up yourself?"

"No, it has to be taut."

Helping Out

"I hear your boy friend wants to settle down and own a house."

"Well, he's got a good start. I gave him the gate today."

Tough?

"Why do they call this course 'pièce de résistance'?"

"Just wait until you try it."

One Angle

"Eternity is so vast—who can comprehend it?" said the speaker.

"Perhaps," said a little man in the back row, "you never bought anything on the monthly payment plan."—Pasadena Post.

Breeding Respect

Jackson: "I noticed you got up and gave that lady your seat in the tram the other day."

Hackson: "Since childhood I have respected a woman with a strap in her hand."—The Rail.

Incentive

"How much is a ticket to the concert?" asked a lady at the ticket window.

"Three dollars," was the answer.

Turning to her small son the lady exclaimed: "Did you hear that? The people are paying three dollars apiece! Now will you practice harder on your violin?"

Cabbages and Kings

A few thousand years from now, Niagara Falls will cease to exist. It already is seven miles from where it originated. . . . There were 30 senators in the first Congress of the United States. . . . Snow never falls on 70 per cent of the earth's surface. . . . In reading an average-size book, the eyes travel along about a mile of type. . . . Nearly half of the food Americans eat comes out of cans or jars. . . . About four dozen baseballs are used during a regular nine-inning big league game.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from F. Pierce Sherry, Mill Valley, Calif.

Readers are invited to submit captions for this picture; and on Tuesday, September 3, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

A Verse for Today . . .

Wherefore we receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear.—HEBR. 12:28.

Where Would You Find—

1. A city known as "Cottonopolis?"
2. The Orange Blossom Trail?
3. The Yazoo River?
4. The country of which Lord Gowrie of Ruthven is Governor General?
5. The largest open-pit copper mine in the world?
6. The country where Hogmany Night is celebrated?
7. Limehouse?
8. The Sooner State?
9. Pic Long?
10. A loquat?

(Answers appear on this page.)

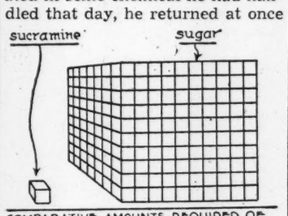
Did You Ever Wonder

Where Saccharine, 300 Times as Sweet as Sugar, Comes From?

When coal tar, a black gummy substance that is a by-product of the manufacture of illuminating gas and coke, is distilled, among the first light oils and naphthas to be given off are benzol, xylol, and toluol.

Toluol (or toluene) can be made to yield, among other items, the preservative benzoic acid, and benzaldehyde, used in making perfumes. Also, it is the source of the powerful explosive, TNT, and of saccharine, which is a white, semi-crystalline powder of amazing sweetness.

Saccharine was discovered in 1879 by Fahlberg and Remsen who were carrying out an investigation in the chemical laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University. The story is told that one day Fahlberg, on concluding his laboratory work, washed his hands with accustomed thoroughness and went home. At the evening meal, he noticed that the slice of bread which he was eating tasted unaccountably sweet. His scientific curiosity aroused, Fahlberg sought the source of the sweetness and at last discovered that the taste came from his hands. Reasoning that it originated in some chemical he had handled that day, he returned at once to the laboratory. There he tested the contents of all the beakers and other containers with which he and Remsen had been working until he came to the chemical possessing the sweetness he had noted on his hands. Saccharine, as the substance is now known commercially, is still manufactured by a process substantially simlar to the one employed by Fahlberg and Remsen.



COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS REQUIRED OF SUCRAMINE AND SUGAR TO AFFORD AN EQUIVALENT VALUE IN SWEETNESS—

Pure concentrated saccharine is more than 500 times as sweet as ordinary sugar, but because of impurities, much of the commercial product is but 300 times as sweet. A still sweeter substance—an ammonium salt formed from saccharine—is known as **sucramine**, and is 700 times as sweet as sugar.

Saccharine dissolves only very slightly in either cold or hot water, but dissolves completely in alcohol. It is not a powerful food, so is not a sugar substitute. When saccharine is used for sweetening beverages, pastries, or confections, it reduces their food value by the amount of sugar displaced.

W. P. Keasbey

Where They Come From

Leaders spring from that group who are forever figuring out how to do the thing at hand just a little better than it has ever been done before—and in bigger fashion than it might have been requested.—George Matthew Adams.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Free Legal-Aid Clinic

Glendale, Calif.

Under the sponsorship of the Glendale Bar association this city has officially opened a legal-aid clinic for those who feel they are victims of a special injustice and need assistance. Assistance by attorneys will be by appointment after the applicant has qualified as one falling within the class deserving of help.

Cases falling outside the jurisdiction of the public defender's office will need the recommendation of a recognized social agency, the trustees of the Glendale Bar association, the judges of the court or the city attorney's office.

Legal aid will, in all cases, be furnished free of charge, and an applicant need not be completely destitute and without money or property; however, he must be unable to employ a private attorney.

Daily Anecdote

Uncertain Career

By the Associated Press

Film producer Gene Towne liked the looks and voice of the Hollywood newsboy from whom he purchased a paper while out driving the other evening, and invited the youngster to take a screen test.

Later Towne disclosed that the boy, Chicago-born Bobbie Cooper, had been signed for a role in "Little Men." Asked if he would give up his present job, young Cooper replied:

"I should say not. The motion picture business is too uncertain."

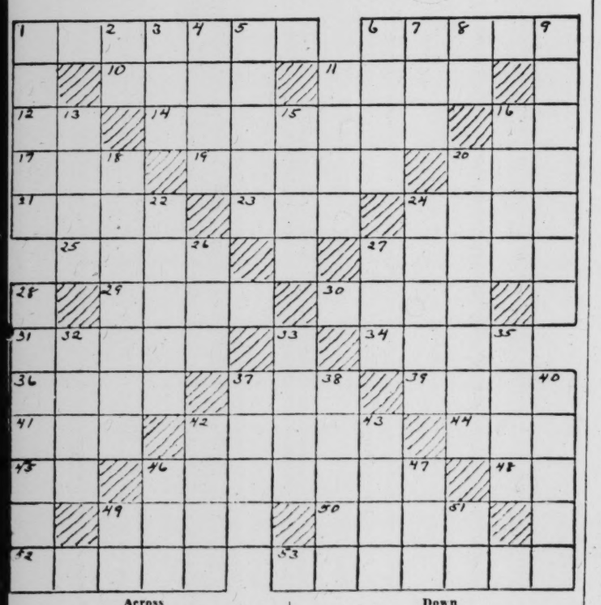
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Manchester, England; because of its extensive manufacture of cotton.
2. A highway extending from Lake City to Miami, Florida, through the rich citrus grove region.
3. It rises in Leflore County, Mississippi, and empties into the Mississippi River; 188 miles long.
4. Australia.
5. Southwestern New Mexico, near Silver city.
6. Scotland; another name for New Year's Eve.
7. The waterfront section of London.
8. Oklahoma.
9. A high mountain in the Pyrenees; 10,478 feet.
10. A low growing tree cultivated in the Gulf States; also its yellow fruit.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who composed "La Tosca"?
6—Who was chosen to judge a musical contest between Apollo and Pan?
10—Signora Checchi was better known by what name?
11—The Parcae were goddesses of what?
12—The Janus head was used on what Roman coin?
14—What beautiful region extends from Cannes to La Spezia?
15—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
17—From what mark do players at marbles shoot?
19—Who was Paul's companion on his second missionary journey?
20—Existed.
21—Who was author of "Metamorphoses"?
22—What prefix is equivalent to "over"?
24—What did Fortunatus do when he wore a certain cap?
25—What is a city of Oklahoma?
26—What is 4th letter of Greek alphabet?
27—How is Africa often described?
28—Big Ben is what?
29—What wood was imported from India or Ceylon by Phoenician traders?
30—Hophni was whose son?
31—Nebraska is west of what State?
32—Dandin wrote of how many princes?
33—What is a tool mentioned in "The Winter Morning Walk" (pl.)?
34—Dance step.
35—Who is Falstaff's page in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
36—Representation of earth's surface is what?
37—What is symbol for zirconium?
38—What city is chief seat of porcelain industry in France?
40—If you were in Kristiansand, in what direction would you travel to reach Oslo (abbr.)?
41—What are squealers of the animal world?
43—What is a city of Pennsylvania?
45—Who is Rigoletto's daughter?
46—What is relationship of Valentin to Marguerite in "Faust"?

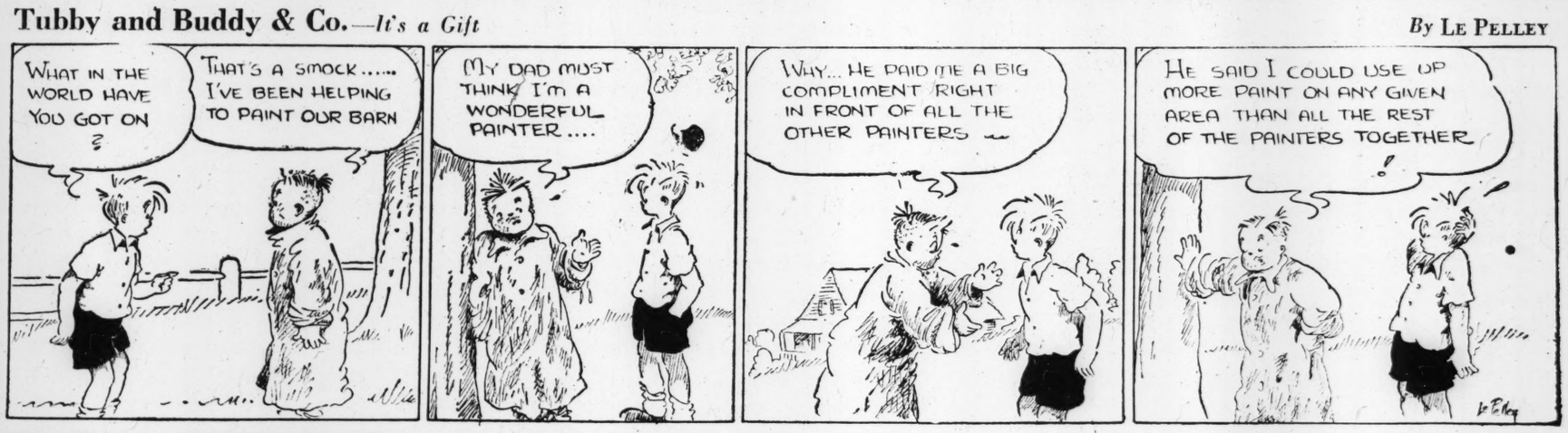
Down

1—Who was the Athenian Bee?
2—What were initials of author of "Our Mutual Friend"?
3—Mongrel dog is what?
4—What goddess is mentioned in "Aida"?
5—What is one of Leeward Islands?
6—March was named for whom?
7—What is a city of Paraguay?
8—What prefix means "down"?
9—Where did Nehemiah live?
11—What is name of a cape of North Carolina?
13—What is a river of southern France?
15—In Greek mythology, who was son of Tros?
16—Constellation Malus is also called what?
18—In Aladdin's palace, what did jinni leave unfinished which could not be completed (pl.)?
20—What was first name of author of "The Prelude"?
22—What goddess is mentioned in Acts 19?
24—Who wrote "The History of Mr. Polly"?
26—What is an antonym of "moist"?
27—What is a river of England and northern Wales?
28—Where was Wagner born?
32—Wild hog is what?
33—What mountain was in land of Moab, facing Jericho?
35—What bird has heavy body and long neck?
37—Male turkeys are what?
38—What is a river of western Africa?
40—What weapon was carried by a hoplite?
42—What is capital of Latvia?
43—What emperor received his education from Seneca?
46—A movable cover is what?
47—Perch
49—Poet Laureate (abbr.)
51—What is an exclamation of inquiry!

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's a Gift*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT IN THE WORLD HAVE YOU GOT ON ?
THAT'S A SMOCK..... I'VE BEEN HELPING TO PAINT OUR BARN
MY DAD MUST THINK I'm A WONDERFUL PAINTER....
WHY... HE PAID ME A BIG COMPLIMENT RIGHT IN FRONT OF ALL THE OTHER PAINTERS —
HE SAID I COULD USE UP MORE PAINT ON ANY GIVEN AREA THAN ALL THE REST OF THE PAINTERS TOGETHER !
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Never Knew Auctions Were So Much Fun*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Lead On, Professor!*

By THE HAGERS

WE HEARD THE CANYON RIVER ROAR AND KNEW WE'D ALMOST REACHED THE FLOOR.
"A PREHISTORIC CAVE I'VE FOUND!" I HEARD ABOVE THE RIVER'S SOUND.
PROFESSOR WIDGEON HAILED WITH GLEE HIS SUDDEN BIG DISCOVERY.
HE QUACKED, "SHALL WE EXPLORE THE CAVE?" "THE WADDLES CLAN WAS ALWAYS BRAVE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Willkie Challenge

More effective than much laboring of arguments was the home-town launching of Wendell Willkie's campaign. The Republican candidate must have convinced all who heard or read his speech that here is a man big enough to be President, big enough to keep close to his small beginnings—and to the heart of America. Mr. Willkie naturally and thoroughly identified himself with small-town, Middle-West, middle-class American democracy.

That may be more useful, to his campaign and to national unity, than anything he said. For it makes very difficult the attempts of opponents to paint him as a big-city, big-businessman candidate. It should go far to remove the greatest danger in this campaign—that it will be made into a bitter, class-struggle election. This acceptance speech manifestly delighted those who drafted Wendell Willkie; it put opponents on the defensive; it gave assurance to independent voters that here is a clear-headed, liberal and independent leader, risen from the people, worthy and able to represent the people.

Courageous and statesmanlike was the Willkie treatment of that biggest "domestic" issue, foreign affairs. On the main lines of America's position in a very difficult world, he was in almost complete agreement with this newspaper's understanding of the situation. On the whole he was in agreement with the President's policy, although criticizing the handling of it. On the essentials—the folly of guaranteeing peace; recognition that the American way of life "is in competition with the Hitler way"; the importance of Britain to American defense and the consequent wisdom of giving aid; and on the necessity for "some form of selective service"—Mr. Willkie was sound and forthright.

Possibly the exigencies of political opposition required the charge that the President has "courted" war, but the Republican candidate refrained from unfairly laying the blame for lack of preparedness at the White House door. We wish he had carried the logic of aid to Britain a step further and advocated the sending of destroyers, but the logic is there and supports such action if Mr. Roosevelt dares to take it.

In domestic affairs this newspaper has long urged that the Government should drop the fallacy of redistributing scarcity and seek rather to facilitate the production and distribution of plenty. Mr. Willkie urges the same thing in more eloquent terms, calling for growth rather than division. We have said many times that the remedy for the Nation's gravest internal trouble, unemployment, is abandonment of the belief that federal spending can bring recovery and the adoption instead of a program of active encouragement of private enterprise. Mr. Willkie points to the failure of the New Deal to spend its way to prosperity and insists that the "forgotten man" would prefer and can have a real job.

We have frequently warned against the mounting debt of the United States. Mr. Willkie points to it also and hits the New Deal's weakest point when he says it has not increased the ordinary American's opportunity to take part in the "great American adventure." We have decried the stirring up of class strife and the tendency to teach Americans hopelessness and dependence. Mr. Willkie points to the lesson of France, torn by class war, calls for a "new companionship in an industrial society," and reminds us that genuine American liberalism consists not only in reforming things but in making things, with pioneer confidence and resourcefulness.

The most spectacular feature of the speech was the challenge to President Roosevelt to a joint debate. It is unlikely that the challenge will be accepted. Mr. Roosevelt would be on the defensive. Also he would have to come out of the role in which he has so effectively cast himself—that of national leader, devoting every effort to mobilizing national defenses and resisting totalitarian aggression. But it must be questioned whether any Presidential task could be more useful than a full and free discussion of the Nation's basic problems.

The most heartening feature of the speech was its challenge to the American people. If the totalitarian revolution has any real vitality it is in the demand that all shall sacrifice for the welfare of all. Too long have the democracies reversed Grover Cleveland's sound dictum: "The people should support the Government, not the Government the people." Too long have American politicians said to the voter: "Look at the relief bounties, the tariff subsidies, the political jobs, the post offices, the dams or other pickings from the pork barrel I can get for you." The New Deal did not start this debauching of democracy, but it has streamlined it. Welcome indeed is the fresh wind of Mr. Willkie's frank request for votes on a platform of more work, more taxes. Here is a magnificent keynote for a campaign.

Hemisphere Defense

The United States has obligations to defend the Monroe Doctrine and Canada. If for nothing more, such defense is necessary for self-protection. And the United States has been woefully short of footing for naval or aerial operations on the Atlantic coast, either of Canada or Latin America. Highly welcome, therefore, are President Roosevelt's negotiations with the Canadian and British Governments to obtain air and naval bases.

Mr. Roosevelt's railway-car conversations with Prime Minister Mackenzie King may mark a turning point in Canadian-American relations. They are to be followed by specific steps to integrate the defense of North America. In addition to the co-ordinating board, there should and undoubtedly will be staff talks. Most important possibly will be arrangements for the United States to have access to Canadian territory in case of attack.

Joint defense plans can hardly be attacked as entangling the United States. It will be an unusually blind isolationist who will contend it would be no concern of the United States were Canada invaded. It will require a new extreme of appeasement to say there should be no opposition from Detroit if the Nazis were to occupy Windsor, or none from Buffalo if they were to camp in Niagara. Rather will Americans applaud steps to set up defense posts outside the borders.

Such outposts are needed in the South no less than in the North. Puerto Rico and Guantanamo Bay form an insufficient screen for the vital Canal Zone, and beyond Panama the United States has no bases for making good the Monroe Doctrine. Britain has a line of present or potential bases running from Newfoundland through Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica and Trinidad to British Guiana, far down toward the "bulge" of South America.

The leasing and development of air and naval bases in some or all of these British lands would double the present power of American defense in the Atlantic. It would be like adding a hundred ships and a thousand planes. Possibly the only defense measure more immediately useful would be some move—say the sending of fifty destroyers—to help preserve that most useful of all outposts defending America—the British Isles.

Soccer for Seals

A cool and pleasant column in the morning's dispatches one day recently was Captain Bob Bartlett's "log" to the New York Times from Greenland. He told, among other matters, of a soccer game on an ice floe indulged in by the young men with him on the Morissey. One interesting aspect of the game was a "silent audience" of seals and walruses, enjoying their first soccer.

Greenland, claimed by the Nazis after German seizure of Denmark and protected to all intents and purposes by the United States, thus saw a peaceful summer invasion of young explorers whose most ferocious objective was defense or attack of a pair of goal posts and whose spoils of conquest will be flora and fauna for museum and zoo.

The continuance of such pastimes as a football game with seals as spectators is refreshing in a period of grimmer contests. Its counterpart, of course, could be found on playing fields of a variety of games throughout more temperate climes, where participants and onlookers replenish their zest for daily tasks. In the larger present struggle between freedom and aggression, however, the role of mere spectators seems more suited to seals than to men.

This business of taking one's crumpets into an air raid shelter every afternoon must become very monotonous. But doubtless stout Britons will not complain—as long as the supply of crumpets is not cut off.

One Bounced Back

Barnum Brought Me Over

Defeated by "the Devil"—XXV

Henry Savage drove his subordinates hard. He himself worked hard and played hard. He and I sometimes met on the bridle path in Central Park, New York, and he rode so hard that Durland, the owner of the riding academy on West 66th Street, told me he hated to have Savage as a customer. Incidentally, a couple of hours later after a friendly canter together in the park, when we met in the office I called him "Sir," and he treated me in the impersonal way he did all employees.

He was patient at rehearsals until he encountered what he felt was stupidity. Then he had a rough tongue. Rehearsals would last until the wee small hours at which we lieutenants had all to be present, sometimes without much purpose. When we turned up, late next morning, he would banter us rather pointedly about our capacity for sleep. We had slept a few hours somewhere along heated Broadway, rehearsals often taking place in the late summer. The Colonel had, immediately after the rehearsal, motored down to 86th Street and the Hudson River where his private yacht awaited him to transport him to the fresh breezes of Sea Gate. In the morning as the yacht sailed back up the Hudson he had breakfast served him on the after deck under a canopy.

* * *

Obstinacy sometimes got in the way of his shrewdness. After the try-out in some city like Hartford or Atlantic City, he had a habit of assembling the staff and maybe, the leading man, in his hotel suite. There he would proceed with extreme frankness generally to dissect the show and diagnose its more obvious complaints.

Then our opinions would be invited. If they coincided with his own he nodded approval. If not—well, the inference was that he was a successful producer and we weren't. Generally he was right. He possessed a sixth sense which gauged what the public wanted at a given time and he went direct to it for its judgments rather than to the reviewers. He used to have us mingle with the crowd, and do so himself, as they filed out of the theater on an opening night, to listen to their comments, to which he gave considerable attention. And if it was a musical comedy and the audience went out humming an air, he worried little about next morning's newspapers.

He loved a scrap, used to boast that there must be a strain of the Indian in him, for he never forgot a foe. In the Managers' Association he was a belligerent figure, and he fought a good fight against monopoly as represented then by the Klaw and Erlanger and the Shubert interests, two combines that broke lances with one another in their attempt to gain complete control of the four walls of theaters from coast to coast. In the end, of course, it was not a few independent managers that broke the monopolists, but the movies. There was one scrap, however, in which Savage came off second best. That was with Harrison Grey Fiske, a rival producer and the husband of the gifted and beloved Mrs. Fiske.

* * *

In some mysterious and never quite fully disclosed way, a New York agent for Ferenc Molnár had sold the production rights of the Hungarian playwright's drama, "The Devil," to both Fiske and Savage. The approaching production of Henry W. Savage's was heralded long in advance, but the first inkling that there would be another presentation of the same play by another producer was the bombshell dropped on Broadway when its blasé habitués read an announcement in the Morning Telegraph that "The Devil" would be presented the same evening at two New York playhouses. Fiske had conducted his rehearsals secretly in a barn in Connecticut. Savage was wrathful but there was nothing, apparently, to be done about it. Fiske's rights to the play were as watertight as his own and reams and reams of sworn affidavits from Budapest only confused the issue.

The two attractions opened on a Monday evening. Both theaters were packed to the last row to see the much-press-agented play. The Fiske production was an easy first. The Savage production was just an "also ran." George Arliss, a comparatively unknown comer to Broadway, played the lead for Fiske, and what a performance he gave! Savage had given the role to a lesser actor and both manager and actor had conceived a very orthodox Satan. Painful as it is to admit it, my recollection is that our devil wore red lapels in his evening dress coat. Is it necessary to say that Mr. Arliss as His Satanic Majesty moved easily, insouciantly, amid the world of fashion which was the play's *milieu*, with infinite finesse? The serpent in Eden could have been no more insinuating. He was the Arlissian man of the world, courtly, Mephistophelian, fascinating, the very incarnation of intrigue in a salon.

"The Devil" gave George Arliss a friendly lift along the road which led to his present fame.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

["Mac" was as rare as anything else Barnum "brought over."

His notes—which never would have been set down at all except for the insistence of his friends—had to end with his experiences in association with Henry W. Savage. Had "Mac" completed them they would have told how he went on to become a producer in his own right—"or rather 'wrong,'" he might have laughed.

"Mac" often wondered whether it would have been wiser—if less potentially glorious—to have collaborated with Morris Gest in this venture. But that would almost surely have meant "Morris Gest" in big letters on the posters and "William R. Macdonald" in small ones, he felt.

Full days followed. A Shakespearean company in straits in Boston offered "Mac" and others an opportunity to "take over." Boston consequently had one of its most notable Shakespearean experiences, according to newspaper files now yellowing. And there were years with the Boston Opera: Nellie Melba and Caruso and similarly lusterful luminaries on the billboards, "Mac" obscurely but effectively ensconsed in a manager's chair. For his initiative and resilience in taking the Boston Opera on a notable European tour, "Mac" was rewarded with a vacation in Switzerland. The World War cut short that holiday. With some war experience and a season or so as a concert artists' manager behind him, "Mac" found himself in magazine and newspaper work, where the charm of his prose style lifted much everyday reading above the prosaic.

Not the least of his fair rewards—if only he could have been conscious of it—was the affectionate esteem in which his friends held him. A lift to the head, a swing of the cane, gave "Mac's" slight figure a happy jauntiness that sparkled two city blocks away. When you were nearer him you sensed he had earned a right to that manner the hard way.

A deep thought, a light touch, generosity, whimsicality, urbanity: Thank you, Mr. Barnum.—C. W. M.]

Two Statues

The statues of Abraham Lincoln and Oliver Cromwell, which stand near Westminster Abbey, have not been covered with sandbags.—News item.

In Westminster
Cromwell and Lincoln stand,
Both still untrammelled
By the grim scaffoldings of war.
And tired men,
Working late in London,
Seeing a gathering lightness in the gloom,
Fancy these stones
Have moved a little closer
To each other;
That Lincoln's face has grown
More grave;
While some have sworn they heard
From Cromwell's lips
The muttered answer: "Never."

MARION SUSAN CAMPBELL

Where Willkie Farms

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM RUSHVILLE

By Richard L. Strout

RUSHVILLE, INDIANA

Rushville is the kind of a town where you would like your children to grow up. Rushville is entertaining Wendell Willkie today. Rushville is the town which advertises on every placard in every store window today—"The only real estate he owns in the world is located here."

Let's forget the war news for a moment and step back into a comfortable country town of 6,000 population that has gone quietly mad over the fame of what it likes to call its "favorite son-in-law." For Wendell Willkie married Edith Wilk of this town, two days after the big blizzard of January, 1918 (the storm, you remember folks, which froze all the pipes in the Wilk home and made the prospective bridegroom two days late to his own wedding!—a matter of genial recollection to Rushvillites even today) and Mr. Willkie today owns some 1,400 acres of as good corn-hog land as you can find in America—operated now by five tenants on a share-crop basis. Land in 1929 or thereabouts sold here for as high as $250 an acre. Then it plummeted to as low as $70 an acre.

The rising young utility lawyer and executive in the early 1930's was accumulating money and his shrewd father-in-law, Mr. Wilk, well-to-do contractor and one-time county auditor, advised him that distress farm land in Rush County was a good buy. Just what Mr. Willkie averaged for his land is a matter of conjecture. We have talked to one agent who sold him a farm at $86 an acre. At any rate the price has bounced up again to $100 or $125 which makes a comfortable profit on 1,400 acres. Besides that Mr. Willkie owns 100 shares or so of the stock in the Rushville bank down on the corner, and a brick business building at "Main and Third" that has a grocery, millinery and drugstore in it, not to mention a couple of law offices. So, you see, Mr. Willkie is pretty well identified with Rushville.

* * *

This town is smack in the heart of the James Whitcomb Riley country. In fact, Riley was born in a log cabin in Greenfield, which lies between here and Indianapolis. There's an old swimming hole in the Big Flat Rock River, which flows through Rushville, that came right out of a James Whitcomb Riley poem. And on a still summer night like last night, with a big moon, the fireflies dance like a curtain against the backdrop of trees along the riverside or the maples of Memorial Park, where the reception ceremony for Mr. Willkie is being held.

It is hard to convey the folksy quality of Mr. Willkie's Rushville, where everybody knows everybody else, and you say "Hi" automatically to anybody who looks twice at you. Reporters in Rushville took their coats off the first hour, so as not to look conspicuous. Big plank settees with four legs and no backs are placed out on the sidewalks so people can talk and cogitate, but the ledge of the bank down by the courthouse is just as convenient. The big Bedford stone courthouse is the architectural feature of the town. Just where a New England town would have a village green, a Hoosier town plants a monumental courthouse generally with a dome.

There is plenty of elm-tree shade out on residential North Main Street and in the blocks where the Wilk house is, where retired farmers, with tenants farming their fat farm lands, live as retired manufacturers live in other towns. That, for the easterner, is the oddest part about Rushville. It's the farm that makes the town. In other communities, except maybe in Iowa and parts of California, farmers never seem to get money enough to retire. But here they own the big, comfortable brick and stone residences behind maple trees and woodbine piazzas and their income fluctuates with the price of hogs at Chicago. It's been a normal thing in the past to expect 7 per cent on investment, we are told, but now times are different.

* * *

You can tell it's a farm capital from the type of stores around the courthouse. There's a Rush County Hatchery, an International Harvester and McCormick-Deering store; there's a smithy chiefly used for repairing farm machinery; there's the Beatrice Creamery, the Feed-Sunshine Store, the Golden Rule Hatcheries, noisy with the chirp of new-hatched chicks and advertising "bee supplies" as a special today. At one corner there's the jail, and in the middle of another block the elegant B. P. O. E. building with spangled brick porch and silvered cement blocks on the cornices.

But somehow we are missing the real flavor of the town, symbolic of the great, hospitable, gregarious Midwest. Let's begin with the luscious home-made cherry pie of the Lollis Hotel. Let's add the barefoot newsboys, who when they are not barefooted are barebacked, as sturdy, healthy, bronze-browned kids as you would see in a year's travel. Let's remember the collegiate-Gothic lines of the lovely new library as a compensation for the 1890 boxlike buildings in the business district with the overhead wires and absent shade trees.

The automobile has changed the face of Rushville. It has put old dobbin off the farm, and given everybody a car or two. (There's not a "grape of wrath" in Rushville.) Instead of eight passenger trains a day, the local railroad now runs only a single round trip on a diesel-motored "bus" that goes through town with a weird banshee shriek all its own, like a cross between a dive bomber and an inarticulate locomotive.

This is the right kind of a town to raise children in. There's ground under foot to go barefoot on and all outdoors to play over and a direct connection between a man's existence and the soil which even a child can understand. The schools are magnificent.

So that's Rushville. That's the town that entertained Wendell Willkie today.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Letter From England

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I share with you excerpts from a letter received yesterday from the Midlands in England, from a mother to whom, with her four-months-old son, my wife and I proffered sanctuary.

Cheshire, England.

It was so very kind of you to offer a haven for my baby son and myself for the duration of this hideous war. Much as I would like to take such an innocent life into absolute safety, I feel that at present my duty is to remain here by the side of my husband. We are fortunate in living in a country district and should not suffer much aerial bombardment here.

I am sure Canadians would be amazed at the calmness of everybody here. I think it is the wonderful sense of humor that keeps us all sane in these bewildering days and I suppose that is why the Nazis cannot understand us. We all manage to keep cheerful, and everyone is completely confident of ultimate victory. Tea, sugar, meat, fats and butter are rationed, but nobody grumbles. Food is dear, but we all have plenty to eat. Churchill has the entire nation behind him and everyone was very relieved when he took on the burden of office. It is indeed ironical to think that he was the man who wanted to suppress the menace so many years ago.

It is indeed encouraging and stimulating for us in this island fortress to know that we have such a wonderful Empire of good, thinking people behind us. Every day some help comes, from some corner, for this tremendous struggle, and we know that 90 per cent of the world's prayers are for our victory.

It has been a particularly lovely summer here. Never can I remember so much sunshine and the countryside has been bursting with flowers.

The Derbyshire Hills are just as beautiful, and to-day lightly bathed in mist. It is quite impossible that all that England is and has been can be murdered by the Swastika. . . .

A wonderful letter from an ordinary woman in the heart of dear old England.

Toronto (DR.) OSWALD C. J. WITHROW

"If We Are Not to Perish"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In this world when every sacred human right apparently is being so successfully violated not only by secret insidious attacks but openly and boldly by those who have chosen to become the tools of evil, this lesson must be learned if we are not to perish: It is no longer enough merely to be in the right. We have seen nations reduced to slavery who had felt safe in the consciousness that they were self-governing and were not molesting their neighbors. Democracies must be as tireless in protecting their way of life as the dictatorships are in extending theirs.

P. P.

Ithaca, N. Y.

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